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Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

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Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraphs 30 and 31 of General Assembly resolution 72/112. Section II contains a summary of information received from Governments on the extent to which jurisdiction over their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission is established under their national laws. Section III provides a summary of the information received from Governments on the handling of credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission by States against whose nationals such allegations are made, and matters relating thereto. Section IV provides a summary of the information on cooperation among States and with the United Nations in the exchange of information and the facilitation of investigations and prosecution of such individuals, as well as the protection of victims and witnesses in this process. Section V contains a summary of information on vetting by Member States contributing personnel to the United Nations. Section VI provides a summary of the comments received from Governments on the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (A/60/980), including on the question of future action. Sections VII and VIII relate to information on activities within the Secretariat.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/112, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution, in particular with respect to paragraphs 10, 12, 13, 15, 18 and 20 thereof, as well as any practical problems in its implementation, on the basis of information received from Governments and the Secretariat. The present report contains summaries of the information received from Governments and from the Secretariat further to the aforementioned paragraphs of resolution 72/112. The full texts of the information received from Governments will be made available from the website of the Sixth Committee (www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/).

2. Information was received from the following States: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Qatar, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

3. Section II concerns information received relating to the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission, pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 72/112. Section III concerns information received pursuant to paragraphs 18 to 20 of the resolution, while section IV covers information received under paragraph 12. Section V provides information relating to paragraph 13 of the resolution and section VI relates to information regarding paragraph 15.

4. Sections VII and VIII relate to activities undertaken within the Secretariat in the implementation of paragraphs 6, 13, 14, 18 to 23 and 31 of the resolution.

5. The present report should be read together with the other report of the Secretary-General issued at the seventy-third session of the General Assembly under the item on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (A/73/128), as well as previous reports of the Secretary-General under that item.[1] As noted in previous reports of the Secretary-General, the present report, coupled with the work of the Sixth Committee, is but one aspect of the work of the Organization to address issues of accountability within the United Nations. Different reporting mechanisms apply with respect to questions of accountability within the Organization which might bear on questions of criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission. As noted in previous reports (see, for example, A/72/205), other reports prepared pursuant to other mandates may be relevant to the present item.[2]

II. Establishment of jurisdiction over crimes of a serious nature

Belgium

6. Belgium noted that it does not have specific rules or provisions on jurisdiction over United Nations officials and experts on mission or over Belgian nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission. Belgium stated that the rules of ordinary law applicable to Belgian nationals, based on territorial and extraterritorial jurisdiction, might apply to such cases. Belgium also stated that those rules apply, with the reservation for immunities and jurisdictional privileges binding on Belgium, under international law and, at the national level, under article 1 bis of the preliminary section of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Belgium noted that

[1] A/72/205, A/71/167, A/70/208, A/69/210, A/68/173, A/67/213, A/66/174 and A/66/174/Add.1, A/65/185, A/64/183 and A/64/183/Add.1, and A/63/260 and A/63/260/Add.1.

[2] See, for instance, A/73/71, A/72/751 and A/72/751/Corr.1, A/72/773 and A/72/885.

persons subject to Belgian military laws, persons attached in any capacity to an army detachment serving in foreign territory or persons authorized to accompany military units forming part of such detachments may be prosecuted by the Belgian judicial authorities for any offence committed in the territory of a foreign State by virtue of article 10 bis of the preliminary section of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Belgium highlighted that this would be subject to the immunities and jurisdiction privileges recognized under international law. Belgium clarified that no provision of its criminal law or criminal procedure specifically applies to the immunities and jurisdictional privileges of United Nations officials and experts on mission. Belgium provided information on relevant provisions of its Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

7. Bosnia and Herzegovina reiterated information previously provided (see A/72/205). Bosnia and Herzegovina also specified that the following principles are envisaged in articles 8 and 9 of its Criminal Code: territoriality, nationality, protective principle, passive personality and universality.

8. Bosnia and Herzegovina noted that there are specific situations in which certain categories of persons are not subject to criminal legislation or are subject to it conditionally. Bosnia and Herzegovina offered examples of such categories of persons: Members of Parliament, Heads of State, heads of diplomatic missions, members of diplomatic staff and international officials.

Bulgaria

9. Further to information previously reported (see A/66/174), Bulgaria provided unofficial translations of excerpts of its Criminal Code. According to articles 3 to 6 of the Bulgarian Criminal Code, the Code applies to: (a) all crimes committed in the territory of Bulgaria; (b) Bulgarian citizens for crimes committed by them abroad; (c) foreign citizens who have committed crimes of a general nature abroad, whereby the interests of Bulgaria or of Bulgarian citizens are affected; (d) foreign citizens who have committed crimes against peace and humanity abroad, whereby the interests of another State or foreign citizens have been affected; and (e) other crimes committed by foreign citizens abroad, where this is stipulated in an international agreement to which Bulgaria is a party.

Germany

10. Germany reiterated information previously reported (see A/63/260). Germany added that German law allows for the prosecution in Germany of criminal offences committed by its nationals while serving on United Nations missions. Although the German Criminal Code does not contain specific provisions on United Nations personnel, German nationals are subject to German jurisdiction if the act constitutes a criminal offence in the locality where it was committed or if that locality is not under any criminal jurisdiction. Certain types of offence, such as offences against sexual self-determination, are also subject to German jurisdiction even if the act does not constitute a criminal offence in the locality where it was committed.

11. Germany stated that there is no separate regime for soldiers in its Federal Armed Forces and that German criminal law also applies to offences committed by Federal Armed Forces personnel on missions abroad, including United Nations missions.

Greece

12. Greece reiterated information provided in previous reports (see A/63/260, A/68/173 and A/70/208). Greece stated that although it has no specific criminal

legislation covering United Nations officials and experts on mission, its criminal law adequately covers such category of persons. It added that it has no specific legislation concerning Greek military personnel when deployed to the United Nations, and thus the relevant provisions of the Greek Penal Code and Military Penal Code apply.

Latvia

13. Latvia reported that under its Criminal Law: (a) section 4 provides for extraterritorial jurisdiction over offences committed by its nationals, including persons serving in United Nations missions; (b) a Latvian national serving as a United Nations expert or official can be held liable under section 1 for an offence committed in the territory of another State or outside the territory of any State irrespective of whether it is punishable in that territory; and (c) section 4, paragraph 2, establishes jurisdiction over extraterritorial offences committed by Latvian soldiers on United Nations international missions, unless otherwise provided for in international agreements binding upon Latvia.

14. Latvia noted that the model status-of-forces agreement for peacekeeping operations provides for the exclusive jurisdiction of States over military members of their national contingents in respect of any crimes committed in the host State.

Mexico

15. Mexico reiterated information provided in previous submissions (see A/64/183 and A/65/185). Mexico added that it is in favour of States establishing jurisdiction over crimes of a serious nature committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission.

Montenegro

16. Montenegro reported that under articles 136 and 137 of its Criminal Code, the criminal legislation applies to: (a) Montenegrin nationals whenever they commit a criminal offence abroad, provided that they are found in the territory of Montenegro or are extradited to Montenegro; and (b) foreign nationals who commit crimes abroad against Montenegro or its nationals, provided that they are found in the territory of Montenegro or are extradited to Montenegro. In such cases, prosecution is only conducted if the criminal offence in question is also punishable under the law of the State in which the offence was committed, except in cases in which the Supreme State Prosecutor approves prosecution otherwise.

17. Montenegrin criminal legislation also applies to individuals who become nationals of Montenegro after the commission of the criminal offence. This provision is an attempt to preclude perpetrators from avoiding criminal responsibility when they cannot be extradited to a foreign country, except when there is an international obligation binding on Montenegro.

Netherlands

18. The Netherlands provided an unofficial translation of the applicable provisions of its Criminal Code concerning criminal accountability. According to such provisions, the Criminal Code sets forth the principles of territoriality (section 2), nationality (section 7), passive personality (section 5), protective doctrine (section 4) and universality (section 6). Section 8 of the Criminal Code is a specific rule with regard to Netherlands officials, while section 4 of the Military Criminal Code is a specific rule with regard to members of the armed forces.

Qatar

19. Qatar reiterated information previously provided (see A/70/208). Qatar clarified that any national of Qatar who is a United Nations official shall be subject to the provision of the Penal Code of Qatar, even if the alleged crime is committed outside Qatari territory.

Switzerland

20. Switzerland reiterated information provided in previous submissions (see A/63/260, A/66/174, A/67/213, A/71/167 and A/71/167/Corr.1, and A/72/205). Switzerland asserted that in order for Switzerland to be able to prosecute its own nationals serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, the United Nations must first waive their immunity.

Turkey

21. Turkey reported that under paragraph 10 of its Penal Code, an investigation can be conducted in Turkey, irrespective of the nature of the crime, when the crime was committed by a Turkish citizen in a foreign country while the citizen was performing an official duty in the name of Turkey. Additionally, under paragraph 11 of the Penal Code, depending on the severity of the crime, an investigation can also be conducted in Turkey when a Turkish citizen commits a crime in a foreign country. As a result, Turkey exercises jurisdiction over crimes, in particular crimes of a serious nature, committed by Turkish nationals abroad and while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

22. The United Kingdom reiterated the viewpoints previously expressed (see A/71/167 and A/71/167/Corr.1) and submitted updated tables, including references to legislation covering extraterritorial jurisdiction.

III. Handling of credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission by States against whose nationals such allegations are made, and matters relating thereto

Finland

23. Finland reiterated its previous comments (see A/72/205). Finland reported that no crimes of a serious nature committed by Finnish nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission had been brought to the attention of the Finnish authorities.

Latvia

24. Latvia stated that information could be provided to the Secretary-General on the basis of a request insofar as it is not contrary to national law or prejudicial to national investigations, including the procedures stipulated in section 375, paragraph 1, of its Criminal Procedure Law.

Qatar

25. Qatar reiterated information provided in its previous submission (see A/70/208). Qatar added that according to its national records, there is no evidence that any Qatari

nationals who are also United Nations officials have committed any crimes while in service.

Switzerland

26. Switzerland reported that cases had been brought to its attention because the alleged offences, although not committed by Swiss nationals, allegedly occurred in its territory. Switzerland informed the Secretary-General of measures taken regarding such cases. In this connection, Switzerland noted that the scope of paragraphs 18 and 20 of resolution 72/112 could be broadened to include cases that have been brought to the attention of a State other than the State of nationality of the individual.

Turkey

27. Turkey explained that article 158 of its Code of Criminal Procedure provides that a report or a complaint regarding crimes committed abroad but requiring follow-up in another State may be submitted through the diplomatic channel. In relation to United Nations officials and experts on mission, relevant diplomatic missions may be notified, and such notification is submitted to the Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. Furthermore, in the light of articles 8, 10, 11, 13 and 160 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Public Prosecutor is obliged to deal with the matter and start proceedings upon being informed that a crime has been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission.

28. Turkey further stated, subject to the confidentiality of the investigation and principles of protection of personal data, its belief that it was an important and positive step for the Secretary-General to bring allegations to the attention of States, and for the States to provide updates on the handling of the allegations. Turkey noted that this would help to reduce impunity.

IV. Cooperation between States and with the United Nations in the exchange of information and the facilitation of investigations and prosecutions, and protection of victims and witnesses in this process

Bulgaria

29. Bulgaria reiterated information provided in its previous submission (see A/66/174) and submitted unofficial translations of: (a) chapter 36 of its Penal Procedure Code, which regulates proceedings in relation to international cooperation in criminal matters; (b) the Law on Extradition and the European Arrest Warrant; and (c) articles 67, 123 and 141 of its Penal Procedure Code, which govern victim and witness protection, including protective measures and interrogation of witnesses with secret identities.

30. Bulgaria further provided unofficial translations of two special laws on victims of crime, concerning: (a) the protection of persons endangered in connection with criminal proceedings, which provides for the conditions for ensuring special protection on behalf of the State to such endangered persons when they cannot be protected with the means envisaged in the Penal Procedure Code; and (b) the provision of support and financial compensation to victims of crimes (various types of support may be offered to victims, such as psychological and legal support, as well as financial compensation). Such legislation applies only to victims of specific crimes, such as terrorism, murder, sexual abuse and rape.

Germany

31. Germany stated that, in principle, evidence obtained from the United Nations is admissible in German criminal investigations and judicial proceedings, while its reliability and admissibility is decided by German investigating authorities and courts.

32. Germany reported that numerous legislative proposals adopted over the years have improved the position of victims in criminal proceedings. The protection of victims is foreseen in the German Code of Criminal Procedure and has been implemented under the European Union Victims' Rights Directive (directive 2012/29/EU). Victim support institutions and initiatives also exist in Germany.

Greece

33. Greece affirmed that it is ready and continuously endeavouring, in accordance with its national law, to afford every possible means of assistance, support and protection in relation to criminal investigations and criminal or extradition proceedings in respect of crimes committed by United Nations officials and experts on missions. Greece noted that it is willing to explore all ways and means of enhancing assistance and support and facilitating proceedings, bearing in mind due process considerations.

Latvia

34. Latvia noted that information exchange in criminal matters is taking place as prescribed in part C of its Criminal Procedure Law. Sections 673 and 675 of the Criminal Procedure Law address international cooperation with other States in various aspects of criminal matters and the procedures governing such cooperation between the relevant competent authorities. Latvia further explained that the Criminal Procedure Law allows the use in criminal proceedings of information provided by United Nations bodies, and that United Nations officials may be invited to take part in the criminal proceedings as witnesses or experts. Evidence acquired as a result of cooperation in criminal matters and in accordance with the criminal procedure of a foreign State is granted equivalent treatment as evidence acquired in accordance with the procedures under the Criminal Procedure Law.

35. Latvia added that victims and witnesses in cases of offences committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission are not granted a privileged status, but are subject to the applicable sections of the Criminal Procedure Law. In particular, chapter 17 of the Criminal Procedure Law provides a mechanism for the special procedural protection of persons involved in criminal proceedings whose life, health or other lawful interests are threatened.

Mexico

36. Mexico asserted that it will respond to all requests for support and assistance submitted by requesting States, either by means of a treaty or on the basis of reciprocity, concerning crimes of a serious nature alleged to have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission. Mexico is currently a party to 34 bilateral treaties on mutual legal assistance and extradition and several multilateral treaties on international cooperation.

37. Mexico reported that, according to the General Victims Act, all government authorities and constitutional organs, government offices, agencies and entities and public and private institutions responsible for protecting victims are required to provide victims with support, assistance and/or comprehensive reparations. The General Victims Act is informed by, inter alia, the principles of protection,

proportionality and confidentiality. It also provides for the establishment of a national victims' registry, whereby victims are granted timely and effective access to assistance, care, justice and comprehensive reparations.

Montenegro

38. Montenegro stated that it had signed the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957. In this vein, in the case of a request for the extradition of a Montenegrin national for a criminal offence committed in the territory of another State, Montenegro may refuse to extradite its national. Should that be the case, Montenegro informs the authorities of the requesting State accordingly.

39. Montenegro also stated that it had signed extradition treaties with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Italy and Serbia. Under those treaties, Montenegro reports that there is the possibility for a party to extradite its own nationals to another party.

Qatar

40. Qatar reiterated information previously provided (see A/70/208) and asserted that it is willing to cooperate judicially with any State that hosts United Nations operations and to exchange information pertaining to investigations, in accordance with Qatari laws.

Turkey

41. Turkey reported that it is a party to several international agreements and conventions regarding legal cooperation on criminal matters and extradition. With respect to States with which Turkey does not have an agreement, or are not party to a convention to which Turkey is a party, Turkey cooperates on the basis of reciprocity, in accordance with article 3 of Law No. 6706 on International Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters. The law is aimed at facilitating, at the national level, the implementation of international agreements and conventions regarding legal cooperation on criminal matters to which Turkey is a party.

42. Turkey further reported that the Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, which regulates judicial assistance procedures, entered into force in Turkey in 2016. Accordingly, judicial assistance procedures became possible in connection with requests for the provision of evidence in relation to Member States that are also party to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. Regarding Member States that are not party to the Convention, Turkey stated that judicial assistance requests can be addressed within the framework of existing bilateral agreements; if no such agreements are in place, requests can be addressed on the basis of the principle of reciprocity, as explained above.

43. Turkey stated that there is no obstacle to accepting information and material obtained from the United Nations for the purposes of criminal proceedings. However, Turkey noted that its Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 5271) has specific rules and conditions on the collection of samples from bodies of suspects and other persons for the purposes of an investigation or prosecution.

44. Additionally, Turkey stated that the Law on Witness Protection (Law No. 5726) and article 58 of the Turkish Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 5271) regulate witness protection. Under those laws, in order for the witness to benefit from protection measures, the crime in question should be serious to some extent, such as organized crime. Victims of crimes, who are also heard as witnesses, and their relatives enjoy the same witness protection. A witness protection board has also been

established within the Ministry of the Interior, which conducts witness protection activities. Currently, efforts are in place to finalize the draft law on victims' rights, which concerns fundamental rights granted and support services provided to victims of crimes.

V. Vetting by Member States contributing personnel to the United Nations

Germany

45. Germany reported that the Centre for International Peace Operations, which is responsible for seconding personnel to the United Nations, ensures that personnel are aware of the high standards of conduct expected of those working for the Organization.

Latvia

46. Latvia noted that soldiers who meet requirements under its Military Service Law can be conscripted or accepted into military service and that those involved in the commission of offences cannot be sent on operations. Latvia further stated that all soldiers sent on international operations undertook pre-mission training, and that its armed forces will, where necessary, ensure the vetting of personnel and send those who meet the standards set for United Nations officials and experts.

47. Latvia added that United Nations recommendations will be taken into account in relation to the participation of the National Guard volunteer force in United Nations operations, pursuant to section 14, paragraph 4, of the National Guard of the Republic of Latvia Law.

Mexico

48. Mexico noted that it does not have legislation regulating forces that are deployed to United Nations peacekeeping operations. It noted that Mexican personnel serving in peacekeeping operations abide by the standards of respect for human rights and accountability.

49. As part of the zero-tolerance measures taken in relation to sexual exploitation and abuse, a protocol to prevent, address and punish sexual harassment and sexual abuse was issued in 2016, which applies to the entire Mexican federal public administration. Mexico also reported that in 2017 it signed the voluntary compact on preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse proposed by the Secretary-General.

VI. Report of the Group of Legal Experts, including on the question of future action

Finland

50. Finland asserted that it remains ready to consider a proposal for a comprehensive international legal framework to ensure that criminal conduct of United Nations officials and experts on mission is addressed.

Mexico

51. Mexico stated that an instrument on the subject would be extremely useful in establishing an international treaty regime that obliges States to prosecute or extradite

persons accused of crimes of a serious nature and to extend cooperation and mutual legal assistance to that end.

Qatar

52. Qatar noted that allowing States to hold international officials and mission members criminally accountable meant limiting the privileges and immunities enjoyed by those serving in that capacity, which would affect their neutrality and impartiality. Qatar stated that limits placed on privileges and immunities must conform to certain rules and conditions and must not allow abuses. Qatar suggested that a United Nations official be present during criminal accountability procedures and that the United Nations be informed of every act that might constitute a crime, restricting accountability to acts of a serious nature, regardless of the official's rank or title.

Switzerland

53. Switzerland reiterated the viewpoints previously presented (see A/71/167 and A/71/167/Corr.1 and A/72/205). Switzerland expressed hope to continue the discussions on the results of the study of the Swiss Institute of Comparative Law at the seventy-third session of the General Assembly, particularly in the working group of the Sixth Committee.

Turkey

54. Turkey affirmed that giving priority to the jurisdiction of the host State can be a practical solution in terms of the swift and efficient collection of first-hand evidence of the crime; this would also facilitate the protection of the evidence and prevent any possible delays. Turkey further asserted that jurisdiction is mainly established on the basis of the principle of territoriality and, in accordance with its national law, Turkish laws apply to offences committed in Turkey.

VII. Bringing credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations are made, and matters relating thereto

55. In paragraphs 18 to 23 and 27 to 31 of its resolution 72/112, the General Assembly urged Member States to provide information to the Secretary-General, requested the Secretary-General to provide certain information to the Assembly and requested the United Nations to take certain measures concerning the issue of criminal accountability of officials and experts on mission.

Criminal conduct of personnel deployed in field missions

56. The Secretary-General continued to expect that any criminal conduct committed by United Nations staff members, or other categories of personnel deployed in field missions, would be prosecuted in a manner consistent with the gravity of the offence. That was particularly the case in instances of sexual abuse that amounted to crimes under the laws of host or sending States. Such instances would include non-consensual sexual activities and sexual activities with minors. During the reporting period, the Office of Legal Affairs referred 14 cases of credible allegations of criminal conduct involving field personnel, including seven cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, to their States of nationality (see annex I to the present report).

57. In the latest report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (A/72/751 and A/72/751/Corr.1), the issue of the need for United Nations personnel to be held accountable for criminal offences was again raised. The Secretary-General again urged Member States to conclude the long-standing discussions on the adoption of an international convention on the issue. The Secretary-General also indicated that information would be sought from Member States regarding amendments to their administrative rules, regulations or codes governing police and military contingents to clearly recognize all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse as misconduct, where that was not already the case, and to indicate that such acts would attract the harshest available sanctions.

58. As observed in the previous report of the Secretary-General on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (A/72/205), peacekeeping missions continued to report, on a quarterly basis, on cooperation with host States regarding the investigation and prosecution of criminal offences committed by United Nations personnel, where applicable.

Referrals in relation to officials or experts on mission during the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

59. The request in paragraph 18 of resolution 72/112 is similar to those made by the General Assembly in paragraph 17 of its resolution 71/134 (see A/72/205, covering the 2016/17 period), paragraph 15 of its resolution 70/114 (see A/71/167 and A/71/167/Corr.1, covering the 2015/16 period), and paragraph 9 of its resolutions 69/114 (see A/70/208, covering the 2014/15 period), 68/105 (see A/69/210, covering the 2013/14 period), 67/88 (see A/68/173, covering the 2012/13 period), 66/93 (see A/67/213, covering the 2011/12 period), 65/20 (see A/66/174 and A/66/174/Add.1, covering the 2010/11 period), 64/110 (see A/65/185, covering the 2009/10 period), 63/119 (see A/64/183 and A/64/183/Add.1, covering the 2008/09 period) and 62/63 (see A/63/260 and A/63/260/Add.1, covering the 2007/08 period).

60. During the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, the Office of Legal Affairs referred to States of nationality, through the permanent missions concerned, 24 cases involving 25 United Nations officials and experts on mission for investigation and possible prosecution. Of those cases, 10 concerned allegations of corruption and fraud; 1 concerned allegations of corruption, fraud and drug crime; 2 concerned allegations of entitlement fraud; 6 concerned allegations of sexual exploitation and/or abuse; 1 concerned allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and corruption; 1 concerned allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and physical assault; 1 concerned allegations of threat of assault through the brandishing of a firearm; 1 concerned allegations of physical assault; and 1 concerned allegations of theft. Additional details regarding those cases, as required by paragraph 31 of resolution 72/112, are contained in annex I to the present report.

Information on the nature of the allegations and information received from States on all referrals since 1 July 2007

61. Annex I to the present report contains credible allegations that have been referred to States of nationality pursuant to resolution 62/63 and subsequent resolutions on the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission. It also contains information and updates received from States in response to such referrals since 1 July 2007 and specific categories of information relating to the credible allegations referred. In addition, annex I contains the dates of follow-up requests sent by the Secretariat to such States, as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 31 of resolution 72/112.

Updates from States on the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute cases, as well as assistance requested from the Secretariat

62. In accordance with paragraph 20 of resolution 72/112, the Secretariat requested the States to which cases were referred to keep the United Nations informed of any action taken by national authorities in relation to such cases and followed up on cases in which it did not receive a response from the Member State concerned. As of the date of preparation of the present report, the Secretariat had been contacted by States to which referrals were made during the reporting period with respect to the cases of five officials or experts on mission, noting that such cases had been raised with the relevant authorities. In three of those cases, the States concerned also requested specific assistance from the United Nations. The Secretariat remains ready to assist on all referrals made.

Notifications received from States with respect to investigations or prosecutions of crimes allegedly committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission

63. In paragraph 19 of resolution 72/112, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek, from all States that have notified the United Nations with respect to investigations or prosecutions of crimes allegedly committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission, updates on the status of their investigations or prosecutions, provided that this would not prejudice national investigations or national proceedings. In accordance with paragraphs 19 and 31 of resolution 72/112, annex II to the present report provides information on investigations or prosecutions concerning United Nations officials or experts on mission of which the Organization was notified during the reporting period, and as to which the State concerned did not object to their inclusion in the present report.

Possible use by States exercising jurisdiction of information from United Nations investigations

64. In paragraph 21 of resolution 72/112, the General Assembly requested the United Nations, when its investigations into allegations suggest that crimes of a serious nature may have been committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission, to consider any appropriate measures that may facilitate the possible use of information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States, bearing in mind due process considerations. In the same vein, in paragraph 23 of that resolution, the Assembly urged the United Nations to continue cooperating with States exercising jurisdiction in order to provide them, within the framework of the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing activities of the United Nations, with information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States.

65. In that regard, it is important to recall that the legal framework within which the referrals are made by the United Nations and the role of the Secretary-General have been outlined in a previous report of the Secretary-General on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (see A/63/260, sect. IV).

66. The United Nations cooperates with law enforcement and judicial authorities of relevant Member States in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946, as well as other relevant international agreements and applicable legal principles. Accordingly, the Organization will disclose documents and/or information and waive immunity on a case-by-case basis where, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to

the interests of the United Nations. Consequently, information obtained by the United Nations may be provided to the relevant authorities and documents may be shared, subject to considerations of confidentiality and privileges and immunities. Documents may be redacted where necessary. It should be noted that, since the United Nations does not have any criminal investigative or prosecutorial jurisdiction, the use of any documents or information provided by the United Nations, including their admissibility in any legal proceedings, is a matter for determination by the relevant judicial authorities to whom such documents or information have been provided.

Protection of United Nations officials and experts on mission from retaliation

67. For information responding to paragraphs 22 and 24 of resolution 72/112, the situation remains the same as reported in prior reports of the Secretary-General (see, for example, A/70/208, paras. 34 and 35). In addition, a revised Secretary-General's bulletin on protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorized audits or investigations (ST/SGB/2017/2/Rev.1) was issued on 28 November 2017.

VIII. Practical measures to strengthen existing predeployment training and vetting measures

68. Training material on conduct and discipline, including obligations for all United Nations personnel to observe the laws of host States and possible consequences of failure to observe such laws, continue to be made available for use by Member States in predeployment training of their military and police personnel. Prior to the deployment of their personnel, Member States are asked to certify that their personnel have been trained on conduct and discipline. The same training material is also used in predeployment training for United Nations staff members. In addition, all United Nations personnel, civilian and uniformed, receive induction training on conduct and discipline upon arrival in peacekeeping and special political missions. An online training programme specifically on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse was also launched by the Department of Field Support in September 2016. The online training programme has been mandatory for all field mission personnel since the end of 2016, and it became mandatory for all other Secretariat personnel at Headquarters and in mission locations in May 2017. The training programme covers the United Nations standards of conduct concerning sexual exploitation and abuse and consists of two mandatory courses: one for all personnel and a second, dedicated course for managers and commanders. To enhance accessibility, the programme has been made available to all categories of personnel through a number of technological platforms, and it is being translated into all official languages, as well as languages of the top troop- and police-contributing countries. The French language version of the programme will be launched by July 2018. The Department of Field Support continues to engage with Member States to incorporate the e-learning programme in predeployment training, including through blended learning initiatives in peacekeeping training centres and in Member States.

69. All personnel in peacekeeping and special political missions continue to be vetted for possible records of misconduct, including criminal conduct, during prior deployments in field missions. Member States are also asked to screen military and police personnel to be deployed in United Nations field missions for criminal records, human rights violations and disciplinary records. Member States then need to certify having conducted this screening prior to the deployment of the personnel involved. A United Nations system-wide screening database has been finalized under the auspices of the Office of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse to allow the screening of personnel for substantiated

allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. As a result of its experience in developing a data management system for misconduct in peacekeeping missions, the Department of Field Support is a key adviser and member of the working group put in place to develop and finalize the system-wide database, which was launched in June 2018.

Annex I

Additional information on the nature of the allegations and information received from States on all referrals since 1 July 2007

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
1	2008	2007/08	UNMIL	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged rape of a minor	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None
2	2008	2007/08	UNOPS	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged procurement fraud through the execution of a bid rigging scheme	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None
3	2008	2007/08	UNMIS	Sexual abuse	Alleged rape and physical assault of an adult	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None
4	2009	2008/09	UNMIT	Vehicular crime	Alleged driving while intoxicated resulting in one injury and one death	Investigation was initiated by Member State. No further information was received	Yes	No information received from Member State	None
5	2009	2008/09	UNOCI	Counterfeiting	Alleged knowing possession of counterfeit currency and making of verbal threats	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None
6	2009	2008/09	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement by using a fraudulent	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					cheque to withdraw funds from a United Nations bank account				
7	2009	2008/09	UNFPA	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the fraudulent disbursement of salary payments to a private account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None
8	2009	2008/09	UNOPS	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement and fraudulent use of funds designated for donor-funded projects	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None
9	2009	2009/10	MONUC	Smuggling	Alleged illicit purchase and smuggling of uncut diamonds	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None
10	2010	2009/10	Secretariat	Theft/firearms violation	Alleged theft of a United Nations firearm and violation of a firearms possession law	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
11	2010	2009/10	Secretariat	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for United Nations rental subsidy allowances	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	2 March 2012
12	2010	2009/10	UNIFEM	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement through the fraudulent diversion of United Nations project assets to private accounts	Investigation and prosecution of non-United Nations personnel connected to case initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
13	2010	2009/10	Secretariat	Entitlement fraud/visa fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent applications for visas and dependency entitlements	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	6 December 2011, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
14	2010	2010/11	MONUC	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual exploitation and abuse of a minor	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	2 March 2012
15	2010	2010/11	UNDP	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					health insurance provider				
16	2010	2010/11	UNOCI	Physical assault/ firearms violation	Alleged physical assault and unlawful brandishing of a firearm	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	None
17	2010	2010/11	UNMIT	Theft/ corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent transfer of funds to a private account using wire transfer	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 October 2011
18	2010	2010/11	MINUSTAH	Sexual exploitation and abuse/ physical assault	Alleged sexual exploitation and abuse of a minor; alleged physical assault of a minor	Disciplined by Member State's police. Criminal case was dismissed by national authorities	No	No information received from Member State	14 October 2011
19	2010	2010/11	UNFPA	Theft	Alleged theft of United Nations fuel	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 October 2011
20	2011	2010/11	UNDP	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
21	2011	2010/11	UNMIL	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation and acceptance of bribery payments	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 October 2011
22	2011	2011/12	UNAMI	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent claims for reimbursement of education expenses	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 January 2012
23	2011	2011/12	UNOCI	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent fuel invoices	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	24 July 2012
24	2012	2011/12	UNICEF	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the forgery of fraudulent payment vouchers	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	24 July 2012
25	2012	2011/12	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged acceptance of bribery payments and manipulation of a procurement process	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	26 June 2012
26	2012	2011/12	UNICEF	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	17 December 2012

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					fraudulent disbursement of salary payments				
27	2012	2011/12	MINUSTAH	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations dental insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	19 December 2012, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
28	2012	2011/12	MINUSTAH	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations dental insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	19 December 2012, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
29	2012	2011/12	MINUSTAH	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations dental insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	19 December 2012, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
30	2012	2011/12	MINUSTAH	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations dental insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	19 December 2012, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
31	2012	2011/12	WFP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the fraudulent disbursement of salary payments	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	20 December 2012
32	2012	2012/13	MINUSTAH	Distribution of child pornography	Alleged distribution of pornographic images of a minor using a United Nations computer and email account	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
33	2012	2012/13	UNEP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the fraudulent diversion of vendor payments	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations fully recovered its losses

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
34	2012	2012/13	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the fraudulent disbursement of payments to private accounts	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	7 January 2013
35	2012	2012/13	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the fraudulent disbursement of payments to private accounts	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	7 January 2013
36	2012	2012/13	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the fraudulent disbursement of payments to private accounts	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	7 January 2013
37	2012	2012/13	MINUSTAH	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation and acceptance of bribery payments from individuals seeking United Nations employment	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
38	2013	2012/13	UNMIK	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent claims to the United Nations for reimbursement of education expenses	Member State considered matter and confirmed it would not pursue it	No	No information received from Member State	18 April 2013
39	2013	2012/13	UNDP	Physical assault	Alleged physical assault of an adult	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	18 April 2013
40	2013	2012/13	UNRWA	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged procurement fraud and receipt of bribery payments	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	18 April 2013, United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
41	2013	2013/14	Secretariat	Attempted solicitation of minors	Alleged attempted solicitation of minors using United Nations information technology and communication resources	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	Feedback received from Member State
42	2013	2013/14	UNEP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent solicitation and diversion of donor funds to a private company	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	21 August 2014

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
43	2013	2013/14	UNMIL	Theft	Alleged theft of United Nations tires	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	15 January 2014
44	2013	2013/14	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement through the fraudulent disbursement of UNDP assets to a private account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	4 April 2014, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
45	2013	2013/14	UNSOA	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement through the fraudulent disbursement of United Nations assets to a private account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	21 August 2014
46	2014	2013/14	UNEP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent solicitation and diversion of donor funds to a private company	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	21 August 2014
47	2014	2013/14	Secretariat	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds by forging documents to direct	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	21 August 2014

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					expenditure payments to private accounts				
48	2014	2013/14	UNEP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation and receipt of undue financial and other benefits from donors	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	21 August 2014
49	2014	2013/14	UNDP	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	10 September 2014
50	2014	2013/14	UNOCI	Distribution of child pornography	Alleged distribution of pornographic images of a minor using a United Nations computer and email account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 October 2014
51	2014	2013/14	UNOCI	Distribution of child pornography	Alleged distribution of pornographic images of a minor using a United Nations	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 October 2014

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					computer and email account				
52	2014	2013/14	UNOCI	Distribution of child pornography	Alleged distribution of pornographic images of a minor using a United Nations computer and email account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 October 2014
53	2014	2013/14	UNOCI	Distribution of child pornography	Alleged distribution of pornographic images of a minor using a United Nations computer and email account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 October 2014
54	2014	2014/15	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation of bribery payments in exchange for confidential information	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
55	2014	2014/15	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation of bribery payments from United Nations partners	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
56	2014	2014/15	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement through the fraudulent diversion of UNDP assets to a private account	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
57	2014	2014/15	UNMISS	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged procurement fraud by posing as a United Nations procurement officer	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	16 December 2014
58	2014	2014/15	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds by cashing fraudulent cheques and preparing irregular financial transactions	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 June 2017
59	2014	2014/15	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement through the fraudulent diversion of United Nations funds to a private account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	8 September 2015

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
60	2014	2014/15	UNOPS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	23 March 2015
61	2014	2014/15	MINUSTAH	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent claims to the United Nations for reimbursement of education expenses	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations fully recovered its losses
62	2015	2014/15	MONUSCO	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged rape of a minor	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	13 May 2015
63	2015	2014/15	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the fraudulent endorsement and cashing of cheques payable to staff members	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	Response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
64	2015	2014/15	UNMISS	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	19 June 2015

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					fraudulent disbursement of salary payments				
65	2015	2014/15	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	4 June 2015
66	2015	2014/15	UNOCI	Distribution of child pornography	Alleged distribution of pornographic images of a minor using a United Nations computer and email account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	17 February 2016
67	2015	2014/15	UNOCI	Distribution of child pornography	Alleged distribution of pornographic images of a minor using a United Nations computer and email account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	17 February 2016
68	2015	2014/15	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds through the fraudulent withdrawal of	Criminal proceedings initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action by Member State

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					vendor-designated assets				
69	2015	2014/15	MONUSCO	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual exploitation and abuse of a minor	Criminal proceedings initiated by Member State. Disciplinary action resulted in sanction of reduction in rank. United Nations informed Member State that it does not consider sanction commensurate with act	No	No information received from Member State	14 June 2016
70	2015	2014/15	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement by using a fraudulent cheque to withdraw funds from a United Nations bank account	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	Response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
71	2015	2015/16	UNFPA	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged procurement fraud by providing confidential information to a potential vendor	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	17 February 2016, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
72	2015	2015/16	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation of illicit payments from UNDP vendors	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	13 June 2016
73	2015	2015/16	UNSOA	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation and acceptance of bribery payments	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 January 2016, 20 May 2016, 28 December 2016
74	2015	2015/16	MONUSCO	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged procurement fraud by forging and presenting fraudulent purchase orders to potential vendors	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	17 February 2016, 16 May 2016, 21 November 2016
75	2015	2015/16	Secretariat	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged embezzlement of United Nations funds by generating fraudulent payments to private accounts	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	17 February 2016, 13 June 2016, 1 February 2017
76	2015	2015/16	UNAMID	Sexual exploitation and abuse/ physical assault	Alleged sexual and physical assault of an adult	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	23 February 2016, 28 September 2016, 30 January 2017

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
77	2015	2015/16	UNMIL	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual exploitation and abuse of a minor	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	24 March 2016, 28 September 2016, 1 January 2017
78	2016	2015/16	Secretariat	Corruption/ fraud/ sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged solicitation and acceptance of bribery payments and soliciting sexual favours; alleged sexual assault of an adult	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	20 April 2016, 4 August 2016, 1 February 2017
79	2016	2015/16	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation and acceptance of bribery payments	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	20 April 2016, 4 August 2016, 1 February 2017
80	2016	2015/16	UNEP	Physical assault	Alleged physical assault of an adult	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
81	2016	2015/16	UNMIL	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	13 June 2016, 28 September 2016, 23 March 2017

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
82	2016	2015/16	UNAMID	Physical assault	Alleged physical assault of an adult	National authorities aware of allegations	No	No information received from Member State	13 June 2016, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
83	2016	2015/16	UNDP	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	8 July 2016, 21 November 2016, 28 February 2017
84	2016	2015/16	MINUSTAH	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation and acceptance of bribery payments	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	Response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
85	2016	2015/16	Secretariat	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
86	2016	2015/16	MINUSTAH	Theft	Alleged theft of United Nations fuel	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	4 August 2016, 28 December 2016, 27 April 2017, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
87	2016	2015/16	UNMIL	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 September 2016, 28 December 2016, 14 July 2017
88	2016	2015/16	Secretariat	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation and acceptance of bribery payments from an individual seeking United Nations employment	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	21 November 2016, 28 February 2017, 14 July 2017
89	2016	2015/16	Secretariat	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of an adult	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
90	2016	2016/17	UNMIL	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	21 November 2016, 28 February 2017, 28 August 2017
91	2016	2016/17	MINUSTAH	Theft	Alleged theft of prefabricated buildings	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	21 November 2016, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
92	2016	2016/17	UNOCI	Corruption/ fraud/ theft	Alleged solicitation of bribes from individuals seeking United Nations employment; alleged use of fraudulent passes to steal buckets of paint	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 December 2016, 23 March 2017, 7 September 2017
93	2016	2016/17	Secretariat	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent documents in support of claims	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 December 2016, 23 March 2017, 30 October 2017

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					for education grant				
94	2016	2016/17	UNDP	Entitlement fraud	Alleged entitlements fraud, misrepresentation, forgery and false certification and misuse of UNDP resources	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	1 February 2017, 31 May 2017, 26 September 2017
95	2016	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	1 February 2017, 31 May 2017, 27 October 2017, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
96	2016	2016/17	UNMISS	Theft	Alleged theft of United Nations air conditioning units	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	1 February 2017, 31 May 2017, 27 October 2017, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
									seeking further information
97	2016	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	1 February 2017, 31 May 2017, 27 October 2017, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
98	2016	2016/17	MONUSCO	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent solicitation of funds for visas; alleged fraudulent misrepresentation of authority to sell United Nations vehicle	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2017, 31 May 2017, 30 October 2017
99	2016	2016/17	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent acquisition and use of a diplomatic identity card to purchase a personal vehicle	Member State indicated that it does not have jurisdiction	No	Member State indicated that it does not have jurisdiction	28 February 2017, 31 May 2017, 29 November 2017

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
100	2016	2016/17	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent acquisition and use of a diplomatic identity card to purchase a personal vehicle	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2017, 31 May 2017, 15 December 2017
101	2016	2016/17	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent request and receipt of cash payments from a bank in connection with UNHCR currency conversion transactions	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2017, 31 May 2017, 29 November 2017
102	2016	2016/17	MONUSCO	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	23 March 2017, 7 September 2017, 15 December 2017
103	2016	2016/17	UNFPA	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged collusion with two companies to submit fraudulent procurement documents and	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	23 March 2017, 14 July 2017, 15 December 2017

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					manipulate the award of UNFPA contracts				
104	2016	2016/17	OHCHR	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	Response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
105	2017	2016/17	Secretariat	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent claims for reimbursement of education expenses	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	26 April 2017, 28 August 2017, 31 January 2018, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
106	2017	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	27 April 2017, 28 August 2017, 31 January 2018, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
									seeking further information
107	2017	2016/17	Secretariat	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	Response received from Member State confirming that it does not intend to take action given ongoing investigation by another Member State
108	2017	2016/17	UN-Women	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of forged documents in support of an entitlement claim	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
109	2017	2016/17	UNDP	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of adults	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
110	2017	2016/17	MONUSCO	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent fabrication of United Nations documents to purchase vehicle batteries, tires and stationery	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	31 May 2017, 7 September 2017, 28 February 2018

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
111	2017	2016/17	MONUSCO	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of a minor	Investigation/proceedings initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	31 May 2017, 12 September 2017, 6 February 2018
112	2017	2016/17	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraud and corruption connected to the issuance of humanitarian services to refugees	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 July 2017, United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
113	2017	2016/17	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged solicitation of illicit payments from UNDP vendors	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	31 May 2017, 28 August 2017, 28 February 2018
114	2017	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 July 2017, 27 October 2017, 29 March 2018, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
115	2017	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 July 2017, 27 October 2017, 29 March 2018, response

Case No	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider				received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
116	2017	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 July 2017, 27 October 2017, 29 March 2018, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
117	2017	2016/17	UNAMA	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent claims for reimbursement of education expenses	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 July 2017, 27 October 2017, 29 March 2018, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
118	2017	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 July 2017, 27 October 2017, 29 March 2018, response

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider				received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
119	2017	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 July 2017, 27 October 2017, 29 March 2018, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
120	2017	2016/17	UNMISS	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	14 July 2017, 27 October 2017, 29 March 2018, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
121	2017	2016/17	MINUSTAH	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	27 April 2018, response received from Member State

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider				acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
122	2017	2016/17	UNON	Assault	Alleged assault of an individual and threats with service firearm	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 August 2017, 29 November 2017, 31 May 2018
123	2017	2016/17	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged theft and embezzlement of United Nations funds	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 August 2017, 31 January 2018, United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
124	2017	2016/17	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged submission of fraudulent travel invoices and embezzlement of funds	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	26 September 2017, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
125	2017	2017/18	UNOCI	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of a minor	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	27 October 2017, 31 January 2018, 13 April 2018

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
126	2017	2017/18	UNOPS	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged misappropriation of United Nations funds intended for a United Nations vendor	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	29 November 2017, 28 February 2018
127	2017	2017/18	Secretariat	Theft	Alleged theft of United Nations printer toner cartridges	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	29 November 2017, 28 February 2018
128	2017	2017/18	UN-Habitat	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged forgery of United Nations documents to fraudulently obtain United Nations identification and a visa	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	29 November 2017, 28 February 2018
129	2017	2017/18	UNOCI	Threat of assault	Alleged threat through the brandishing of a firearm	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2018, United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
130	2017	2017/18	MINUSTAH	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2018, 31 May 2018

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
131	2017	2017/18	MINUSTAH	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2018, 31 May 2018
132	2017	2017/18	UNAMID	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged procurement fraud through forgery and the award of contracts to companies associated with relatives	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2018, 31 May 2018
133	2017	2017/18	MONUSCO	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged forgery of United Nations travel documents and fraudulent submission to national authorities to obtain a visa	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2018, 31 May 2018, response received from Member State acknowledging receipt of referral and/or seeking further information
134	2017	2017/18	UNHCR	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged corruption connected to the provision of humanitarian	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	28 February 2018, United Nations informed of action taken by Member State

Case No.	Referral year	Reporting period	United Nations entity	Type of crime(s)	Summary of allegations	Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution	Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?	Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles	Follow-up date(s)
					services to refugees				
135	2017	2017/18	MONUSCO	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged forgery of a United Nations document and fraudulent submission to national authorities	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	29 March 2018
136	2018	2017/18	Secretariat	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged fraudulent solicitation of third party goods	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	27 April 2018
137	2018	2017/18	MONUSCO	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged rape of a minor	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
138	2018	2017/18	MONUSCO	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of a minor	Investigation initiated by Member State	No	No information received from Member State	United Nations informed of action taken by Member State
139	2018	2017/18	UNJSPF	Corruption/ fraud/ drug crime	Alleged trafficking and sale of drugs; alleged forgery of United Nations documentation	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed
140	2018	2017/18	MONUSCO	Sexual exploitation and abuse/	Alleged fraudulent solicitation of	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
				corruption/ fraud	sexual favours; bribery of a national official				
141	2018	2017/18	UNDP	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged customs fraud	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed
142	2018	2017/18	UNIOGBIS	Sexual exploitation and abuse/ physical assault	Alleged sexual abuse of two minors; alleged physical assault of two minors	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed
143	2018	2017/18	UNFPA	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged procurement fraud and receipt of bribery payments	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed
144	2018	2017/18	UNOPS	Corruption/ fraud	Alleged extortion of United Nations officials	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed
145	2018	2017/18	UNHCR	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of an adult	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed
146	2018	2017/18	MINUSMA	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of an adult	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed

Case No.	*Referral year*	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime(s)*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation/ prosecution*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles*	*Follow-up date(s)*
147	2018	2017/18	MONUSCO	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of an adult	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed
148	2018	2017/18	UNAMA	Physical assault	Alleged physical assault and domestic abuse	No information received from Member State	No	No information received from Member State	3 months from referral date not yet elapsed

Abbreviations: MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization in Mali; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUC, United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; OHCHR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMI, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNIFEM, United Nations Development Fund for Women; UNJSPF, United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund; UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMIS, United Nations Mission in the Sudan; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan; UNMIT, United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste; UNOCI, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; UNON, United Nations Office at Nairobi; UNOPS, United Nations Office for Project Services; UNRWA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; UNSOA, United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; WFP, World Food Programme.

Annex II

Notifications received from States with respect to investigations or prosecutions of crimes allegedly committed by United Nations officials or experts on mission since 1 July 2016

Number[a]	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation or prosecutorial or disciplinary action*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*[b]	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles to prosecution*
1	2016/17	UN-Habitat	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual exploitation and abuse of minors	Investigation ongoing	Yes	No information received
2	2016/17	ICTR	Death threat	Alleged written death threats	Investigation ongoing	None	No information received
3	2016/17	Secretariat	Entitlement fraud	Alleged submission of false claims for medical reimbursement to a United Nations health insurance provider	Investigation ongoing	None	No information received
4	2016/17	MINUSCA/UNIFIL	Unknown	Unknown	Investigation ongoing	None	No information received
5	2016/17	MINUSTAH	Theft/gang activities/firearms violation	Alleged association with gang involved in the theft of vehicles, and violation of a firearms possession law	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	Yes	No information received
6	2016/17	MONUSCO	Fraud	Alleged fraudulent sale of property and issuance of bounced cheques	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	Yes	No information received
7	2016/17	MONUSCO	Trafficking of endangered species	Alleged trafficking of endangered species (ivory)	Convicted and sentenced	Yes	No information received
8	2016/17	United Nations Mission in Colombia	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual harassment of adult who rejected solicitation of sexual favours	Investigation concluded with no charges	Yes	No information received

Number[a]	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation or prosecutorial or disciplinary action*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned*[a][b]	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles to prosecution*
9	2016/17	United Nations Mission in Colombia	Threat of physical assault	Alleged threats made against adult upon termination of their relationship	Investigation concluded with no charges	Yes	No information received
10	2016/17	UNIOGBIS	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual assault and rape of minor	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
11	2016/17	UNMIL	Theft/fraud	Alleged theft of monies and fraud arising out of non-payment of debts	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	Yes	No information received
12	2016/17	UNMIL	Non-payment of debt	Alleged non-payment of maintenance and child support	Claim dropped by complainant	No	No information received
13	2016/17	UNMIL	Non-payment of debt	Alleged paternity dispute and non-payment of maintenance and child support	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
14	2016/17	UNMIL	Non-payment of debt	Alleged non-payment of maintenance and child support	Convicted	No	No information received
15	2016/17	UNMISS	Sedition	Alleged subversive activities involving the provision of support to opposition forces	Charges dropped	No	No information received
16	2016/17	UNMISS	Vehicular crime	Alleged road traffic accident	Charges dropped	No	No information received
17	2016/17	UNMISS	Adultery	Alleged extramarital affair	Fine paid	No	No information received

Number[a]	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation or prosecutorial or disciplinary action*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*[b]	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles to prosecution*
18	2016/17	UNAMA	Vehicular crime	Alleged road traffic accident resulting in vehicular manslaughter	Convicted and sentenced	No	No information received
19	2016/17	Department of Safety and Security	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of minor	Investigation ongoing	Yes	No information received
20	2016/17	IRMCT	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual abuse of minors	Investigation concluded with no charges	None	No information received
21	2016/17	UNFCCC	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged rape of an adult	Convicted and sentenced	None	No information received
22	2016/17	Secretariat	Vehicular crime	Alleged speeding	Judgment delivered	Yes	No information received
23	2016/17	Secretariat	Vehicular crime	Alleged failure to respect pedestrian right of way and driving without a proper licence	Judgment delivered	Yes	No information received
24	2016/17	UNITAR	Vehicular crime	Alleged failure to respect right of way at intersection	Investigation ongoing	Yes	No information received
25	2016/17	UNICEF	Vehicular crime	Alleged speeding	Judgment delivered	Yes	No information received
26	2016/17	UNIFIL	Drug crime	Alleged use of illegal drugs	Investigation closed	No	No information received
27	2016/17	UNIFIL	Fraud/forgery	Alleged fraudulent use of a forged government document	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
28	2017/18	MONUSCO	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged rape of minor	Investigation ongoing	Yes	No information received

Number[a]	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation or prosecutorial or disciplinary action*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned?*[b]	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles to prosecution*
29	2017/18	MONUSCO	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	No information received	No	No information received
30	2017/18	MONUSCO	Accessory to murder	Alleged accessory to murder	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
31	2017/18	MONUSCO	Accessory to murder	Alleged accessory to murder	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
32	2017/18	MONUSCO	Death threat	Alleged death threats	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
33	2017/18	MONUSCO	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	No information received	No	No information received
34	2017/18	MONUSCO	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
35	2017/18	UNIOGBIS	Vehicular crime	Alleged road traffic accident resulting in vehicular manslaughter	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
36	2017/18	UNAMA	Consumption of alcohol/ physical assault	Alleged consumption of alcohol and physical assault of police officers	Convicted and sentenced	No	No information received
37	2017/18	UNAMID	Terrorism/ threat to national security	Alleged terrorism and threatening national security	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
38	2017/18	UNMIL	Theft/ fraud	Alleged property fraud	Convicted of contempt of court; prosecution for fraud ongoing	No	No information received

Number[a]	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation or prosecutorial or disciplinary action*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned*[a][b]	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles to prosecution*
39	2017/18	UNMIL	Theft/ fraud	Alleged participation in sale of stolen property	Claim dropped by complainant	No	No information received
40	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
41	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
42	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
43	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made partial payment of debt.	No	No information received
44	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made full payment of debt.	No	No information received
45	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made full payment of debt.	No	No information received
46	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Investigation and/or prosecution ongoing	No	No information received
47	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made partial payment of debt.	No	No information received

Number[a]	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation or prosecutorial or disciplinary action*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned*[b]	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles to prosecution*
48	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made full payment of debt.	No	No information received
49	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made partial payment of debt.	No	No information received
50	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made partial payment of debt.	No	No information received
51	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made partial payment of debt.	No	No information received
52	2017/18	UNMIL	Fraud	Alleged non-payment of debt	Unknown. Defendant has made partial payment of debt.	No	No information received
53	2017/18	UNMISS	Sexual exploitation and abuse	Alleged sexual exploitation of adults by unidentified number of personnel	Investigation ongoing	No	No information received

Number[a]	*Reporting period*	*United Nations entity*	*Type of crime*	*Summary of allegations*	*Information received on status of investigation or prosecutorial or disciplinary action*	*Request for waiver of immunity of the individual(s) concerned*[a,b]	*Information received on jurisdictional or evidentiary obstacles to prosecution*
54	2017/18	UNHCR	Vehicular crime	Alleged speeding	Judgment delivered	Yes	No information received
55	2017/18	Secretariat	Vehicular crime	Alleged speeding	Investigation ongoing	Yes	No information received
56	2017/18	UNFPA	Sexual harassment	Alleged sexual harassment of an adult	Investigation ongoing	No	No information received

Abbreviations: ICTR, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; IRMCT, International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals; MINUSCA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; MINUSTAH, United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMID, African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNFCCC, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNIOGBIS, United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau; UNITAR, United Nations Institute for Training and Research; UNMIL, United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMISS, United Nations Mission in South Sudan.

[a] Notifications were received with regard to additional cases that Member States did not wish to be included in the present report.

[b] A formal determination of whether immunities apply in any given case is undertaken after a request for a waiver has been received from the Member State concerned. For information on United Nations practice in this regard, please refer to the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/63/331.

United Nations A/73/130

General Assembly

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Seventy-third session
Item 114 (d) of the preliminary list*
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of members of the Human Rights Council

Note verbale dated 9 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

With reference to the candidature of Denmark to the Human Rights Council for the period 2019–2021 for the elections to be held during the seventy-third session, and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251, the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith the voluntary pledges and commitments of Denmark for its candidature to the Council (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of Denmark would be grateful if the present note and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 114 (d) of the preliminary list.

* A/73/50.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 9 July 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Candidature of Denmark to the Human Rights Council, 2019–2021

Voluntary pledges and commitments pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251

1. Denmark is proud to present its candidature to the Human Rights Council for the term 2019–2021. The candidature is guided by the principles of dignity, dialogue and development. If successful, this would be the first time that Denmark would serve as a member of the Council.

2. Denmark is a democratic society based on the rule of law. The protection and promotion of human rights are elements central to our national and foreign policies.

3. Denmark is party to seven core human rights conventions[1] and has a strong tradition of full cooperation with all bodies of the United Nations. Denmark has extended a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council for country visits and has accepted individual complaints procedures in relation to six of the seven conventions.

4. Denmark has long engaged in promoting and protecting human rights. Gender equality and the protection of the human rights of women, including of their sexual and reproductive health and rights, are core values of Denmark. Similarly, Denmark is at the forefront of the fight against torture, as demonstrated by our leadership in that regard in the General Assembly and in the Human Rights Council, as well as our role in the five-State Convention against Torture Initiative. Simultaneously, Denmark is a global front-runner in efforts to advance the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples at the national and international levels.

5. Denmark is committed to assisting States in their capacity-building as a means of meeting their human rights obligations. For forty years, Denmark has achieved the United Nations target of providing at least 0.7 per cent of our gross national income for official development assistance. The primary focus of the development policy of Denmark is on contributing to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals. We work to ensure that our policies interlink human rights, development, and peace and security.

6. Denmark remains committed to transparency and accountability in government. The independent Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman defends individuals against abuse of executive power. The independent national human rights institution, the Danish Institute for Human Rights, complies with the Paris Principles and has been accredited with A status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

7. Denmark is a strong proponent of an active role for civil society organizations in national and international human rights forums. We maintain a genuine and open

[1] Denmark has ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

dialogue with civil society and non-governmental organizations on human rights protection in Denmark and internationally.

8. In this spirit, Denmark presents the following voluntary pledges and commitments:

Advancing human rights in all relevant international forums

- We pledge to continue our active engagement with all relevant multilateral human rights forums. We will continue to support the successful mainstreaming of human rights across the United Nations system.
- We pledge to address discrimination and promote equal access and opportunities in all spheres of life. We will place a special focus on the full, equal and effective access of women and girls to health care, decision-making, resources, education and opportunities.
- We pledge to maintain an international focus on the prevention of torture, ensuring that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- We pledge to continue to promote the rights of indigenous peoples, with a view to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making on issues that affect them.
- Efficient and inclusive institutions in rules-based societies form the bedrock of human rights and their implementation and accountability therefor. We pledge to work towards a world in which respect for the rule of law is the foundation of international cooperation and exists in every society.
- We pledge to promote better understanding and implementation of freedom of religion or belief globally, with a special focus on improving the rights and freedoms of women and girls.

Engaging for a credible, operative and effective Human Rights Council

- We pledge to work towards a principled and strong Human Rights Council that takes timely action by addressing critical country situations and important thematic areas of human rights.
- We are committed to bringing more effectiveness into the Council. We pledge to engage in an inclusive, cross-regional and transparent manner to ensure that human rights obligations and universal norms are translated into reality at the local level. This includes strengthening the delivery of capacity-building and technical support.
- Denmark pledges to continue to support universal participation in the Council. We are among the major contributors to the voluntary technical assistance trust fund to support the participation of least developed countries and small island developing States in the work of the Human Rights Council.
- We pledge to continue to promote and protect civil society space at the Council in order to ensure that the views of human rights defenders are heard. We pledge to continue to hold a close and regular dialogue with civil society organizations.
- Denmark reaffirms its continued support for the universal periodic review. We pledge to continue our active engagement with the mechanism.

- We pledge to continue to play an active role in exploring the interrelated and mutually reinforcing nature of human rights and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Supporting a strong and independent human rights monitoring system

- We pledge to continue to support the work and independence of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). In the past five years, Denmark has quadrupled its voluntary non-earmarked contribution to OHCHR.
- We pledge to continue to support OHCHR in providing technical assistance to Member States in order to support the implementation of human rights obligations, in particular in developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
- We pledge to promote the independent human rights treaty body system while reviewing ways of improving its efficiency and effectiveness.

Protecting and promoting human rights at the national level

- Denmark has signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which we pledge to ratify.
- We pledge to continue to engage constructively with national, regional and international human rights monitoring systems with a view to ensuring that we constantly uphold our international obligations and respect for human rights.
- We pledge to uphold the standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council and to continue to collaborate fully with the relevant treaty bodies.
- Denmark is committed to an effective and balanced regional system for the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe. We pledge to continue to comply with and implement the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights in cases brought against us.
- We pledge to continue our efforts towards combating racial discrimination and hate crimes.
- We pledge to strive for an ambitious and more knowledge-based social policy so that disadvantaged children and young people, marginalized adults and people with disabilities can have better opportunities to participate in education and the labour market.
- We pledge to implement our national action plan for the promotion of the security, well-being and equal opportunities of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.
- We pledge to ensure human rights protection in the asylum system on the basis of a thorough assessment of each case by, among other things, ensuring that rejected asylum seekers have access to a two-tier process.
- We pledge to implement our national action plan on combating trafficking in persons in order to end trafficking and the exploitation of people in the most vulnerable situations.

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Item 107 of the preliminary list*
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 71/208, 72/1 and 72/196. It contains a summary of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States in their efforts to counter transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as to prevent crime and reinforce criminal justice systems, thus strengthening the rule of law and contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It includes information on the status of adherence to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The report also addresses emerging policy issues and contains information on the Office's cooperation with other entities of the United Nations system. It contains references to developments relating to the governance and financial situation of the Office and recommendations aimed at enhancing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

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I. Introduction

1. In implementing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to promote justice, the rule of law, crime prevention and reform of criminal justice institutions as important aspects of the United Nations development agenda, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. During the reporting period, UNODC continued to implement global, regional and country programmes supporting the ratification and implementation of the international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as to promote the application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

3. The present report provides information on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and reflects emerging policy issues and possible responses, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/196. The report also includes information on efforts to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system to respond to trafficking in persons, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/1. Furthermore, the report includes an analytical section entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption", in accordance with General Assembly resolution 71/208.

II. Action taken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

4. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its twenty-seventh session from 14 to 18 May 2018.

5. During its thematic discussion, the Commission considered the topic "Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels".

6. On the topic of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Commission, at its twenty-seventh session, recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution entitled "Enhancing the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and a draft resolution entitled "The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals" for adoption by the General Assembly at its seventy-third session. During the deliberations on the item entitled "Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up to and review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", it was highlighted that the Commission was the lead policymaking body in the United Nations system on crime prevention and criminal justice issues and, as such, could play an important role with regard to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the monitoring of progress therein.

7. Also during its twenty-seventh session, the Commission reviewed the progress made in the preparations for the Fourteenth Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/192. In that resolution, the General Assembly had decided that the main theme of the Fourteenth Congress would be "Advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the

rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda" and had approved the provisional agenda for and the workshop topics of the Fourteenth Congress. Also in that resolution, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Fourteenth Congress and for the Congress itself in a timely manner and invited Member States to be actively involved in that process. The draft discussion guide was made available to the Commission for its consideration at its twenty-seventh session, and for finalization shortly after the session.

8. At the same session, the Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" for adoption by the General Assembly at its seventy-third session. In that draft resolution, the General Assembly would decide, inter alia, to hold the Fourteenth Congress in Kyoto, Japan, from 20 to 27 April 2020, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 19 April 2020. The resolution would also provide a framework for the further substantive and procedural preparations for the Fourteenth Congress.

9. The resolutions adopted by the Commission during its twenty-seventh session focused on preventing and combating trafficking in persons, addressing the criminal misuse of information and communications technologies, international cooperation against trafficking in cultural property, and restorative justice (see E/2018/30-E/CN.15/2018/15).

III. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

10. Following the endorsement of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/174, UNODC launched the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness. The activities under the Global Programme provide direct support to the legislative, operational and policy-related work undertaken by Member States to successfully achieve the Goals and targets contained in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

11. The Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration continued to contribute to strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the justice system, enhancing the rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners and promoting a culture of lawfulness among children and young people through education and sports. At the time of reporting, more than 5,400 stakeholders, including policymakers, judges, academics, teachers, sports coaches and children and young people from over 160 countries have benefited from capacity-building, and 23 countries have received direct, country-specific technical assistance through the programme.

IV. Action taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in thematic areas

12. UNODC, in implementing the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, continued assisting States in their response to the interrelated issues of transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism, as well as to emerging forms of crime such as cybercrime and connected issues, and in their

efforts to prevent crime and strengthen criminal justice systems, with a view to improving inter-agency coordination and cooperation with various external partners.

13. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda, including Sustainable Development Goal 17, specifically addressing the need for partnerships, has provided a reinvigorated push towards increased inter-agency cooperation. UNODC assists Member States in implementing cross-sectoral, whole-of-government initiatives to address specific issues identified as critical for reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 16 and others related to UNODC mandates.

14. UNODC actively cooperated within the United Nations Development Group to advance the implementation of the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review and shape the Secretary-General's reform agenda of the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Accordingly, UNODC formulated standards and methodologies for time-bound and results-based programmes and projects, and trained field staff to ensure that the UNODC programme portfolio was aligned with Member States' efforts to attain the targets and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals.

15. UNODC deepened its engagement on such issues as cybersecurity, illicit financial flows and urban safety (in line with the New Urban Agenda), in close coordination with partner entities within the United Nations and other international organizations.

A. Enhancing international cooperation and responses to transnational crime

1. Transnational organized crime

16. At the time of reporting, there were 189 States parties to the Organized Crime Convention; 173 to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; 146 to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; and 115 to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

17. In 2017, UNODC supported Japan and Fiji in becoming parties to the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. Japan accepted the Organized Crime Convention, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. Fiji acceded to the Convention and the Protocols thereto. In 2018, UNODC provided pre-accession support to Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. UNODC also provided advisory services to Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chad, Germany, Japan, the Niger and Sri Lanka to support their possible accession to and ratification of the Firearms Protocol. Several of those countries informed UNODC that they were in the process of completing their accession.

18. UNODC continued to support the working groups of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Working Group on International Cooperation held its ninth meeting from 28 to 31 May 2018, the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance held its eleventh meeting from 28 to 31 May 2018, the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons held its seventh meeting from 6 to 8 September 2017 and its eighth meeting on 2 and 3 July 2018, the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants held its fourth meeting from 11 to 13 September 2017 and its fifth meeting on 4 and 5 July 2018 and the Working Group on Firearms held its sixth meeting on 2 and 3 May 2018. The second and third meetings for the purpose of defining the specific procedures and rules for the functioning of the review mechanism for the United Nations Convention

against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto were held from 30 October to 1 November 2017 and from 21 to 23 March 2018.

19. UNODC has consistently invested in developing knowledge on the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto. Guides on drafting legislation to combat wildlife crime and falsified medical products will be finalized soon. The Office expanded the knowledge management portal known as Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) (http://sherloc.unodc.org) to include new databases and functionalities and it also expanded the Anti-Money-Laundering International Database. Under the Education for Justice initiative, a component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC was in the process of finalizing university modules for lecturers on organized crime, firearms, cybercrime, trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

20. With regard to regional cooperation, UNODC continued to support the development of regional judicial cooperation networks, including the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime, the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from Source, Transit and Destination Countries in response to Transnational Organized Crime in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus, and the Great Lakes Judicial Cooperation Network.

21. UNODC continued to provide support to the Asset Recovery Network of the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa, the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Asia and the Pacific, the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for West Africa, and the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of the Caribbean. UNODC also promoted regional and interregional cooperation under the "networking the networks" initiative to enhance networking between existing regional and international law enforcement organizations. Through the Law Enforcement TrainNet initiative, UNODC continued promoting a network of law enforcement training and educational institutions.

22. Through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, UNODC provided capacity-building assistance to 88 countries in nine subregions. Such assistance included tailor-made training for judicial authorities, financial intelligence units, law enforcement authorities and customs, immigration and border control agencies. Cryptocurrency investigation training continued, with a view to strengthening understanding of cryptocurrencies and skills for national and international collaboration. The Office also expanded the Anti-Money-Laundering International Database, and the website of the International Money-Laundering Information Network was updated on an ongoing basis.

23. Within the framework of various global, regional and country programmes, UNODC continued providing technical and advisory support for criminal intelligence-led policing, special investigative techniques and cross-border, regional and international cooperation.

24. The UNODC-World Customs Organization (WCO) Container Control Programme continued to work with Member States to enhance border control measures and to facilitate legitimate trade. To date, more than 70 port control units in sea ports, dry ports and airports have been established in 49 Member States, resulting in the seizure of more than 220 tons of cocaine, 5.1 tons of heroin, 68.4 tons of cannabis, 1,573 tons of precursors (drugs and explosives), 347 kg of psychotropic substances, 321,697 kg of tramadol, 701 cases of counterfeit goods, 102 shipments of goods made from illicitly acquired flora and fauna, 43 containers of goods and commodities associated with weapons of mass destruction or the means to produce weapons of mass destruction, and 1,300 shipments of miscellaneous goods, in addition to more than 620 million cigarettes, 900 kg of new psychoactive substances and objects or assets related to fisheries crime.

25. UNODC implemented the programme entitled "Strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (2016–2020)", in partnership with the

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and Transparency International, with the financial support of the European Union. In the reporting period, 12 countries were assisted under the programme through, inter alia, the implementation of 60 capacity-building activities, the fostering of regional and interregional cooperation and the enhancement of the institutional integrity and accountability of criminal justice institutions. The programme also enabled the launching of four operations, including an interregional operation involving 13 countries that was led by intelligence officials and culminated in the seizure of more than 55 tons of drugs, the dismantling of 20 clandestine laboratories and more than 350 arrests.

2. Countering trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants

26. The paragraphs below provide information on efforts to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system to respond to trafficking in persons, in line with the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the political declaration on the implementation thereof.

27. The Office continued to manage the United Nations voluntary trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, by enabling protection and direct assistance through specialized non-governmental organizations to victims worldwide, in particular those fleeing from armed conflict or in the context of mass refugee and migration flows.

28. UNODC continued to coordinate the work of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons. In 2017, the Group produced a number of policy outputs, including three issue briefs, and continued to contribute to intergovernmental processes, for example, by providing written input to the negotiations on a global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration. In May 2018, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/195, UNODC convened the first-ever meeting of the Group at the principal level to discuss cooperation and coordination in preventing and combating trafficking in persons. The meeting demonstrated the importance that United Nations agencies and entities, Member States and other relevant stakeholders attached to the Group as the main United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism focused on trafficking in persons. At the meeting, the Group adopted several strategic and procedural decisions that gave it a solid foundation for its continued development as a robust inter-agency mechanism.

29. In 2017, UNODC published an issue paper on the concept of financial or other material benefit in the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. In *Evidential Issues in Trafficking in Persons Cases: Case Digest*, also published in 2017, recurring evidential issues were set out, for the first time, through analyses of cases from around the world. The publication is aimed at equipping practitioners with solutions to respond to these issues. The UNODC Human Trafficking Case Law Database continued to grow, with the addition of 98 new case briefs from 27 jurisdictions, bringing the total to 1,486 cases from 101 jurisdictions and two supranational courts. Similarly, the Smuggling of Migrants Knowledge Portal, launched in May 2017, allows for the collection and analysis of literature, legislation and case law on migrant smuggling and contains details of 765 cases from 39 jurisdictions.

30. UNODC continued to prioritize support for the implementation of the two Protocols and provided specialized expertise on legislation, criminal justice responses, international cooperation, data collection, research, prevention, awareness-raising, and protection of and support to victims. From July 2017 to March 2018, UNODC, under its global programmes against trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants, organized or contributed to 33 technical assistance activities, reaching more than 80 Member States at the national and regional levels and providing training to over 926 practitioners in all regions. UNODC organized, for example, a legislative drafting workshop supporting the Government of Maldives in developing new legal instruments to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants. A mock trial on trafficking in persons cases was organized in Jordan.

31. With a view to enhancing international and regional cooperation in investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons, UNODC, inter alia, co-organized a regional workshop for national anti-trafficking coordinators from countries in South-Eastern Europe that was focused on sexual exploitation and national referral mechanisms. UNODC also organized the first specialized regional workshop focusing on document fraud investigations in the context of smuggling of migrants for 28 border officials from six countries in Southern Africa.

32. Within the framework of the Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, UNODC completed 13 consultative assessments on national responses to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (in Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Lao Democratic People's Republic, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, South Africa and Ukraine), adopted 12 country plans and delivered 88 activities.

3. Measures against trafficking in firearms

33. UNODC, through its Global Firearms Programme, continued to support Member States in countering the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, in accordance with the requirements of the Firearms Protocol. In doing so, it followed an integrated, five-pillar approach that addressed those phenomena through legislative and policy development; preventive and security measures; a coherent criminal justice response; international cooperation and information exchange; and monitoring of illicit firearms flows.

34. The Office provided tailored technical assistance to more than 10 countries from Africa, Latin America and the western Balkan region and supported more than 45 countries through regional activities. UNODC consistently advocated for the proactive initiation of parallel investigations on potential trafficking cases, thereby identifying trafficking trends and patterns as the basis of a coherent response to the phenomenon.

35. UNODC joined INTERPOL and WCO in the planning, organization and implementation of a simultaneous law enforcement operation to counter trafficking in firearms (Operation Africa TRIGGER III). The Office's role and contribution were focused mainly on promoting coherent criminal justice responses and encouraging the initiation of criminal investigations into trafficking in firearms. In that regard, it supported the participation of prosecutors from the Member States involved in the Operation.

36. To support Member States in creating an evidence base on the links between firearms trafficking and other crimes, the Office's global firearms data-collection initiative, launched in May 2018, allows for the collection of, among others, quantitative and qualitative data on the criminal context in which firearms are seized.

B. Curbing corruption

37. At the time of reporting there were 186 parties to the Convention against Corruption. A high-level debate to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention was held on 23 May 2018, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/196.

38. The seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held in Vienna from 6 to 10 November 2017. At that session, the Conference adopted eight resolutions and one decision. The Implementation Review Group held its eighth session from 19 to 23 June 2017 and its resumed eighth session on 7 and 8 November 2017. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption held its eighth meeting from 21 to 23 August 2017, the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery held its eleventh meeting on 24 and 25 August 2017, and the sixth open-ended

intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held on 6 and 7 November 2017.

39. The first cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption was nearing completion, with 162 executive summaries finalized at the end of the reporting period. Work on the second cycle was advancing, with eight executive summaries finalized.

40. UNODC continued to provide a broad set of tailored technical assistance activities at the global, regional and national levels to meet the growing demands of States to prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate corruption offences, including through its network of field-based anti-corruption advisers. UNODC assistance included the development of knowledge products, legislative drafting, policy development, strengthening institutions, building capacity, raising awareness and supporting networks of practitioners. Under the Education for Justice initiative, a component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, 14 university modules for lecturers on ethics and integrity were developed and 14 university modules for lecturers on combating corruption are currently being developed.

41. The online directory of competent national authorities (available at www.unodc.org/compauth_uncac/en/index.html) contains, inter alia, information on central authorities for mutual legal assistance in 129 States parties.

42. At the country level, 63 countries received assistance for their implementation of the Convention during 2017.

43. UNODC continued to implement joint projects with other entities, including the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Global Compact and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

44. As mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/208, the following paragraphs contain information on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, as well as asset recovery.

45. Accurate data on frozen, confiscated and returned assets remain scarce. According to a study conducted by the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), OECD members increased the total assets frozen in the period 2010–2012 (compared with the period 2006–2009), and more assets were returned to developing countries. A huge gap remained, however, between the results achieved and the billions of dollars estimated stolen from developing countries each year.

46. The first thematic report on the implementation of chapter V (Asset recovery) of the Convention (CAC/COSP/IRG/2018/5) showed that the most prevalent challenges in implementation are related to article 52 of the Convention (Prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of crime) and pertain to the identification of politically exposed persons, reporting of foreign interests, emergency freezing powers for law enforcement, identification of beneficial ownership and the prohibition of shell banks. The second most challenging article in terms of implementation is article 54 (Mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in confiscation), which poses problems related to insufficient provisions on confiscation, seizure and freezing and the lack of non-conviction-based confiscation. The most prevalent good practices relate to article 55 of the Convention (International cooperation for purposes of confiscation), in particular flexibility of mutual legal assistance laws, close cooperation and consultation, and use of the Convention as a

legal basis for returns. As the number of finalized country reviews on chapter V of the Convention grows, this analysis will become more comprehensive.

47. The results of the review of implementation of chapter IV (International cooperation), as described in the study entitled *State of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Criminalization, Law Enforcement and International Cooperation*, are also relevant to asset recovery. The analysis was based on 156 completed country reviews and identified a number of challenges related to limited resources and technical expertise, the limited use of a number of mechanisms envisaged in the Convention, and weaknesses in the legal framework.

48. UNODC, including through the StAR Initiative, which celebrated its 10-year anniversary in 2017, continued to provide case-related and general capacity-building support to 30 countries. Knowledge products on beneficial ownership, the management of seized, confiscated and returned assets and compensation for social damage of bribery were being developed.

49. The StAR Initiative also supported the Global Forum on Asset Recovery, held in Washington, D.C., from 4 to 6 December 2017, which was hosted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Global Forum provided a platform for over 80 bilateral and multi-jurisdictional meetings on significant asset recovery cases, and for the signing of a memorandum of understanding between Nigeria, Switzerland and the World Bank relating to the return of $321 million of recovered assets.

50. In order to support States in their efforts to produce data for the measurement against the Sustainable Development Goal indicator framework adopted by the General Assembly, UNODC, together with the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and UNDP started a corruption measurement initiative. UNODC and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) also hosted meetings on the preparation of a manual for States to report on illicit financial flows.

C. Preventing and countering terrorism

51. UNODC continued to assist Member States in becoming parties to the 19 international instruments related to counter-terrorism, with a view to strengthening criminal justice systems in their efforts to counter terrorism, including with regard to newly emerging challenges.

52. To further knowledge development on terrorism prevention, the Office has, to date, produced over 50 tools and publications. In the reporting period, a revised module on the universal legal framework against terrorism was launched and a training curriculum on terrorism prevention for Mali and the Niger was developed. Under the Education for Justice initiative, a component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, 14 university modules were developed for lecturers on counter-terrorism. As part of a joint initiative with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC published the *Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons*. UNODC is also engaged in supporting prison staff in countries including Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Somalia, in preventing the spread of radicalization in prison settings.

53. The Office increased the volume of its technical assistance delivery at the regional and country levels. Such assistance addressed a broad range of specialized areas, including returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters, terrorism financing, improvised explosive devices, attacks on critical infrastructure and the use of the Internet and social media for terrorist recruitment and the incitement of terrorist acts. UNODC has mainstreamed human rights and gender aspects into all of its counter-terrorism programmes.

54. With regard to regional initiatives in terrorism prevention, the Office advanced the implementation of its initiative on strengthening the legal regime against foreign terrorist fighters in the Middle East and North Africa and in South-Eastern Europe. Achievements included the production of a manual for South-Eastern Europe and the establishment of a multi-agency task force for cooperation on terrorist cases in the Middle East and North Africa. The regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries and the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors continued to demonstrate the efficiency of connecting relevant counterparts from participating States. Further, UNODC, together with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, launched assistance to Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria to develop common approaches for the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of persons associated with Boko Haram.

55. Further regional work has been implemented in Central Asia, where UNODC was contributing to strengthening national and regional frameworks through the development of a regional network on preventing violent extremism. The Office is also introducing community risk panels in selected pilot communities in Central Asia to support terrorism prevention at the national level.

56. In the Middle East and North Africa, several countries, including Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen, benefited from specialized national and regional counter-terrorism assistance.

57. In sub-Saharan Africa, UNODC continued enhancing its assistance to Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, the Niger and Nigeria. These countries established and strengthened their specialized counter-terrorism units.

58. In South and South-East Asia, UNODC has significantly expanded its technical assistance. In cooperation with INTERPOL, the Office has been strengthening border control through the extension of the INTERPOL I-24/7 Global Police Communication System. Further, UNODC and Pakistan jointly launched the multi-year project entitled "Pakistan's action to counter terrorism, with special reference to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".

59. Since 2013, UNODC has been working with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate since 2013 to implement a global initiative on building effective central authorities for international judicial cooperation in terrorism cases. In addition, UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and the International Association of Prosecutors have been collaborating to develop guidelines on obtaining electronic evidence in counter-terrorism cases.

60. UNODC continued its efforts to strengthen the capacity of States to suppress crimes related to the financing of terrorism. To that end, the Office developed six new courses and started delivering assistance on drafting proposals to list suspected terrorists for the sanctions regime pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999). UNODC also brought together relevant States and organizations to develop strategies to disrupt charcoal trade and heroin trafficking, both of which are reportedly linked to the financing of terrorism.

61. The UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO Airport Communication Project provided technical assistance to joint airport interdiction task forces, as a result of which the task forces intercepted a number of travelling foreign terrorist fighters in the Sahel and in the Caribbean. In addition, the Office developed a training curriculum for front-line officers at airports on identifying and interdicting suspicious passengers, including foreign terrorist fighters.

62. UNODC has developed strong partnerships with national parliaments and parliamentary associations. With the Inter-Parliamentary Union, UNODC has commenced a multi-year initiative on the role of parliaments in preventing and countering terrorism. Further, UNODC enhanced its partnerships and ensured greater coordination and coherence with entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in particular with the new United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism. The Office chaired two working groups on countering the financing of terrorism (with

the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism), and on legal and criminal justice responses to terrorism (with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate), and actively participated in the work of all 12 thematic groups of the Task Force.

D. Preventing crime and strengthening criminal justice systems

63. UNODC continued to support countries such as Afghanistan, Bahrain, Libya, Pakistan, Panama and Uzbekistan in their efforts to reform their criminal justice systems in line with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. In Kenya, UNODC continued to support the reform of the national police service by providing training on police services delivery, including human rights, gender mainstreaming and anti-corruption strategies, and helped to strengthen the Independent Policing Oversight Authority. UNODC also collaborated with UNDP and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia to train 200 public prosecutors, 20 judges and 150 police officers on sexual and gender-based violence and on criminal and civil procedures, investigation techniques and traditional dispute resolution.

64. In the area of penal reform, UNODC supported Indonesia in the development of a national action plan on the management of violent extremist prisoners and the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons. An assessment in the Gambia led to recommendations on prison overcrowding and law enforcement reform. The Office continued to promote the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and provide technical assistance on prison-based rehabilitation programmes in a number of countries, including Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, Nepal, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Zambia.

65. In the area of crime prevention, UNODC launched the pilot activities of its "Line Up, Live Up" programme, a programme for trainers and physical education teachers aimed at strengthening the life skills of at-risk young people, in Brazil, Kyrgyzstan, South Africa and Tajikistan. In cooperation with other partners, the Office promoted sport for prevention and launched a small grants scheme in Brazil to support non-governmental organizations. The Office has also supported the Government of Myanmar in the development of a national crime prevention strategy.

66. With regard to judicial integrity, and in the framework of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, the Global Judicial Integrity Network was launched in April 2018. The Network is a unique platform that supports members of the judiciary and judges in strengthening judicial integrity and preventing corruption in the judicial system.

67. With regard to preventing violence against women, UNODC supported the police force in Myanmar in enhancing its capacity to prevent and respond to cases of violence against women, and developed a handbook and a training curriculum on that subject. In Egypt, UNODC supported authorities in ensuring a victim-centred approach and the fair and effective prosecution of perpetrators of violence against women and girls. Also in Egypt, UNODC supported the National Council for Women in maintaining a hotline for women who are victims of violence, and provided training to its staff. In Namibia, UNODC conducted training of trainers for police officers, prosecutors and victim service providers on effective responses to gender-based violence, resulting in a national training programme being rolled out under the leadership of the Office of the Prosecutor General.

68. In relation to legal aid, UNODC supported the development and dissemination of the National Legal Aid Strategy in Nigeria, as well as a guidance manual on enhancing pro bono legal services and a paralegal training curriculum. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, UNODC supported a mobile legal aid project in two provinces. The Office also supported the revision of the draft law on legal aid in Viet Nam, focusing on strengthening access to justice for women and children, and

started implementing pilot activities under the *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence* in Egypt, Guatemala, Pakistan and Viet Nam, in cooperation with UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and WHO. Together with the Ministry of Justice of China, UNODC organized a cross-regional seminar in Guangzhou, China, bringing together experts from China, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam to exchange experiences on holistic legal aid, equal access and quality of services.

69. Regarding violence against children, 133 practitioners were trained in Colombia on measures to prevent and respond to violence against children, including the use and application of diversion and restorative justice for children. Technical assistance in areas related to justice for children was also provided to Cabo Verde, Jamaica and the Niger. UNODC, as a member of the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, has promoted initiatives to strengthen the role of the justice system in preventing and responding to violence against children, including through the development of an implementation handbook for the strategy document *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children*.

70. The *Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: the Role of the Justice System* was published by UNODC in 2017. UNODC supported the Niger and Nigeria in their efforts to protect the rights of children recruited and exploited by Boko Haram. As a result, 80 children deprived of their liberty for terrorism-related offences were released and handed over to the child protection system in the Niger, and training was provided to justice and child protection professionals, including defence lawyers, on the treatment of child victims of violence and crime. UNODC also built strategic partnerships with key international actors in the areas of counter-terrorism and child rights, including members of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group of the Secretariat.

E. Data collection, research and trend analysis, and international cooperation in the forensic field

1. Data collection, research and trend analysis

71. As mandated in the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, data were collected on patterns and flows of trafficking in persons for the fourth edition of the biennial UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, to be released in the fourth quarter of 2018. The *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018* was published in June 2018 and contained information about major smuggling routes and their characteristics.

72. Within the framework of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, UNODC hosts the world wildlife seizure database, which contains data collected under the annual illegal trade reporting requirement under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Those data provide a solid basis for the *World Wildlife Crime Report*, which was published for the first time in 2016. The second edition of the report will be published in the second quarter of 2019.

73. UNODC continued to support Member States in improving statistical data on crime and criminal justice. The new, annual United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems was launched in 2017, after a comprehensive review with experts, Member States, the Organization of American States, UN-Women and Eurostat. The new instrument meets the requirements of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and addresses new data requirements for the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators for which UNODC is the custodian.

74. UNODC worked closely with co-custodian agencies and partners such as WHO, UNDP, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, UN-Women and UNCTAD to support the global and national monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators. UNODC is the custodian for global-level reporting on 15 Sustainable Development Goal indicators, jointly with other agencies in some cases, and assists States in building their capacity to identify, track progress and report on security, justice and the rule of law, as reflected under Goal 16 (on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels). The Office provided data and information for the global reporting on established indicators. Specifically, it started to develop a standardized methodology to measure the indicator on illicit financial flows and developed a new, global data-collection system for global reporting on that indicator.

75. At the national level, UNODC also developed and promoted the "multiple systems estimation" technique to estimate the number of unidentified victims of trafficking in persons (in relation to Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.2.2), together with partners, including academia. UNODC and the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children of the Netherlands undertook joint research in 2017 to estimate the prevalence of trafficking in the Netherlands. By applying the "multiple systems estimation" technique, an estimate was generated of the total number of victims in the Netherlands per year, disaggregated by sex, age, citizenship and form of exploitation. The findings led to immediate policy discussions and responses, in particular relating to measures for the prevention of trafficking in girls for sexual exploitation. UNODC is collaborating with several other countries to carry out similar studies.

76. The Office also provided technical assistance in the form of regional and national training in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the western Balkans, where it continued to support the establishment of a statistical framework to measure organized crime.

2. International cooperation in forensic sciences

77. UNODC continued its efforts to enhance the capacity of forensic science institutions worldwide through the development and promotion of forensic best practices, from the crime scene to the court room. The Office provided forensic reference materials and standardized training tools on crime scene investigation, security document examination and the safe handling and disposal of chemicals to law enforcement officials, laboratory experts and members of the judiciary.

78. UNODC continued to promote regional forensic science cooperation through supporting regional forensic networks such as the Asian Forensic Sciences Network and the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes.

F. Work undertaken to address specific forms of crime

1. Piracy

79. UNODC continued supporting coastal States from the Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Horn of Africa, West Africa, Gulf of Guinea and Caribbean regions in their efforts to tackle piracy and other maritime crimes through legislative reforms and capacity-building for maritime law enforcement and the criminal justice system. Legal and law enforcement advisers were placed in relevant national and regional agencies. UNODC also strengthened regional and cross-regional coordination and cooperation among maritime law enforcement and criminal justice institutions and facilitated the establishment of networks and dialogue groups.

2. Cybercrime and the use of new information and communications technologies to abuse and exploit children

80. The Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime is a unique platform within the United Nations system dedicated to discussions on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to cybercrime. UNODC provided secretariat services for its fourth meeting, held in Vienna from 3 to 5 April 2018. At that meeting, the Group adopted its workplan for the period 2018–2021 and discussed legislation and frameworks for combating cybercrime, as well as criminalization issues.

81. With regard to the prevention of online child sexual exploitation, UNODC provided capacity-building assistance to empower police officers, prosecutors and judges to tackle darknet marketplaces and secure digital evidence. UNODC also worked directly with Internet service providers to help them block child abuse material. Furthermore, the Office's prevention work with children and caregivers was aimed at minimizing the risk of the children becoming victims of online sexual exploitation and abuse.

3. Trafficking in cultural property

82. UNODC continued to provide technical assistance to States aimed at strengthening their crime prevention and criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property. The Office continued the dissemination of related tools to, inter alia, facilitate international cooperation against trafficking in cultural property.

83. UNODC continued to provide country-specific technical assistance. In October 2017, jointly with the French Embassy in Islamabad and UNESCO, UNODC organized a technical meeting on trafficking in cultural artefacts and its links with transnational organized crime in Pakistan. UNODC also contributed to a joint Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) assessment visit to Cyprus in June 2017, which was followed by a capacity-building seminar held in Larnaca, Cyprus, in November 2017. Also in November 2017, UNODC contributed to a workshop organized by OSCE and Italy on combating cross-border trafficking in cultural property in the Mediterranean region, held in Vicenza, Italy, for experts from 14 countries, as well as to a UNESCO capacity-building workshop held in Rome on the fight against trafficking in cultural property that was attended by officials from Montenegro and Serbia.

4. Environmental crime, including trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora

84. Under the Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime, UNODC provided legislative assistance, training courses and advisory services with a view to strengthening the capacity of States to prevent, investigate and prosecute wildlife crime. In particular, regular and sustained law enforcement advisory support helped to strengthen national capacities. UNODC worked to address the dearth of parallel investigations into the associated crimes of money-laundering and corruption by supporting wildlife management and enforcement authorities in integrating capacities to manage corruption risks. Extensive work was also under way to build prosecutorial and judicial capacity while research, awareness-raising and policy advice continued to be delivered by UNODC at the national, regional and international levels.

85. UNODC has been involved in the global coalition advocacy campaign to end the illegal trade in wildlife. Led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and in partnership with the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the influential campaign has won global recognition awards and has reached nearly 4.5 million people to date, with 11,500 signing the zero-tolerance pledge.

86. UNODC is a member of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Illicit Trade in Wildlife and Forest Products, which brings together the United Nations entities and conventions most closely involved in tackling illicit trade in wildlife and forest products, namely the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the Department for Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, UNDP and UNEP. The Task Force organized the Africa-Asia Pacific Symposium on Strengthening Legal Frameworks to Combat Wildlife Crime, which was held in Bangkok on 4 and 5 July 2017.

V. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

1. Information on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

87. The standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of UNODC continued to play an important role as a forum for discussions in areas including strategic and budgetary matters, evaluation, oversight, programme development and implementation, the financial situation of the Office and strengthening human resources governance.

2. Information on strategic planning

88. UNODC is working within the United Nations Secretariat on streamlining programme planning and budgeting processes to improve delivery of the Organization's mandates.

89. UNODC continued its efforts to strengthen the culture of results-based management, also with a view to linking its work to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including by incorporating links to specific targets of the Sustainable Development Goals in programme documents and annual results-based reports.

3. Information on integrated programming

90. UNODC continued to implement an integrated programming approach focusing on the incorporation of global programme components into regional and country programmes, and interregional cooperation, to respond to Member States' priorities in a sustainable manner. In 2017, UNODC launched two country programmes, for Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Indonesia, and two new global programmes, on gender equality and the empowerment of women and on alternative development and sustainable livelihoods.

91. As of December 2017, UNODC was managing 19 regional and country and 43 global programmes.

4. Information on evaluation

92. The Independent Evaluation Unit provides independent information that is key for accountability of the resources entrusted to UNODC by Member States. In addition, organizational learning for more efficiency and effectiveness is triggered by evaluation results and related knowledge products. The United Nations Evaluation Group peer review concluded that considerable progress had been made, but that there was also a need for more investment to strengthen accountability in UNODC.

93. The Independent Evaluation Unit completed three gender-responsive global programme evaluations and presented recommendations to the Executive Director, senior management and Member States. In addition, the Unit quality-assured and

published evaluations of 18 projects and supported national evaluation capacity-building, contributing to the review mechanism of the Sustainable Development Goals.

5. Information on the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

94. Pledges to UNODC for voluntary contributions totalled $361 million in 2017, of which $182 million were pledged to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and $179 million to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. In descending order, Colombia, the United States, the European Union, Japan and Germany were the largest donors, contributing approximately 75 per cent of the total pledges.

95. The financial situation of UNODC remains vulnerable, with the continuous decline in unearmarked (general-purpose) funds predicted to reach less than 1 per cent of the total income in the biennium 2018–2019. Such low levels of unearmarked funding represent a key challenge to the strategic and effective implementation of the mandates of UNODC, putting a strain on management, coordination and normative functions. UNODC continues to count on the support of Member States to ensure predictable funding for activities under the general-purpose funds.

96. The consolidated budget for the biennium 2018–2019 completed the transition to the funding model of full cost recovery.

97. In the biennium 2018–2019, UNODC will actively participate in the Secretary-General's reform of the Organization and will continue the implementation of major initiatives to strengthen accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency of programme execution. Such initiatives include Umoja (the Secretariat-wide enterprise resource planning system), the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, the framework of engagement of external parties and enterprise risk management.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

98. The overriding priorities of the United Nations are currently preventing conflicts and crises, and mobilizing efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Work on drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice has a crucial role to play in this context.

99. Through ratifying and acceding to the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, the Convention against Corruption and the 19 international legal instruments related to counter-terrorism, Member States have taken vital steps to ensure and enhance their ability to prevent and combat these crimes. These instruments have grown rapidly towards becoming a universally binding legal framework to counter terrorism. I therefore call upon Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto, the Convention against Corruption and the 19 international legal instruments related to counter-terrorism.

100. It is vital that States parties to the above-mentioned international instruments make all efforts to adopt legislative and other measures to fully implement them and relevant United Nations resolutions. I encourage Member States that are parties to those instruments to promote and strengthen international cooperation in criminal matters and use them as a legal basis for such cooperation.

101. In this context, I encourage all Member States to continue supporting the ongoing process of establishing the mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and the Protocols thereto and to actively participate in and support the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

102. I also encourage Member States to adopt and implement comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice reform initiatives based on the United Nations

standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and other international standards and to include crime prevention and criminal justice reform objectives in their national plans for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and related policy planning instruments.

103. I call upon Member States to find innovative solutions to emerging policy issues by, inter alia, increasing the level of joint operations at sea and international cooperation in maritime crime cases, strengthening their responses to cybercrime and strengthening investigations and prosecutions related to wildlife crime and strengthening participation in regional judicial networks and the use of liaison magistrates or officers to facilitate international cooperation.

104. I urge Member States to review and enhance their efforts to identify victims of trafficking in persons, including among migrant populations, and ensure access to readily available and appropriate assistance and support for victims.

105. I also urge Member States to respond to the serious challenges posed by the increasing links between drug trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, trafficking in firearms, cybercrime, money-laundering, corruption and, in some cases, terrorism, including money-laundering in connection with the financing of terrorism, by using an integrated, multidisciplinary approach, such as through promoting and supporting reliable data collection, research and, as appropriate, intelligence- and analysis-sharing to ensure effective policymaking and interventions. The technical and methodological tools, trend analyses and studies developed by UNODC are paramount to enhancing knowledge on crime trends and assisting Member States in designing appropriate responses regarding areas of the Sustainable Development Goals that relate to the mandate of UNODC, and I recommend that Member States support UNODC in that respect. I call upon Member States to strengthen the implementation of forensic best practices, including the development of guidelines, reference materials and training tools and the provision of quality-assurance support, and to establish and strengthen regional forensic science networks.

106. UNODC stands ready to provide technical assistance to Member States on a full range of crime prevention and criminal justice efforts. I urge Member States to provide the Office with adequate, predictable and stable resources to enable it to implement its mandated work in a sustainable manner and to effectively respond to the increasing demand for technical assistance, in close coordination with partner countries and all other relevant stakeholders within the United Nations system and outside, at the national, regional and international levels.

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Item 107 of the preliminary list*
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly, pursuant to Assembly resolution 71/208, the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its seventh session, held in Vienna from 6 to 10 November 2017 (CAC/COSP/2017/14).

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71/207. It describes the efforts undertaken by the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to promote national, regional and international initiatives to stimulate capacity-building, technology transfer and the sharing of experiences. The report illustrates that criminal justice is a shared responsibility when it comes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It calls for a renewed and strengthened regional and global partnership in preventing and combating crime. The Institute's strategic plan for the period 2017–2021 addresses crime in an integrated manner, and recent activities of the Institute have taken into account emerging issues such as the regulation of virtual currencies, cybercrime and environmental crime. The report also provides information on the governance and management of the Institute and contains details on the efforts of the Institute to mobilize resources from various sources to facilitate the realization of its visionary criminal justice initiatives.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71/207, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-third session a biennial report with a specific focus on the current and future structural, financial, administrative and operational aspects of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, giving due consideration to intensifying efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate, bearing in mind that the precarious financial situation of the Institute greatly undermines its capacity to deliver services effectively.

2. The report illustrates the current status of crime prevention and criminal justice in Africa, with a particular focus on emerging crimes. The changing political and socioeconomic contexts in Africa and around the world mean that there is an increasing need to strengthen the capacities of criminal justice systems. The report contains a summary of the activities of the Institute since 2016, in particular with regard to cybercrime and its challenges for criminal justice systems. It highlights the need for international cooperation and collaboration through institutional networks and describes measures for sharing experiences that help to promote good practices. The document also provides information on measures taken to strengthen the capacities of criminal justice systems and develop crime prevention programmes, including through the harmonization of practices among jurisdictions. The report contains references to international and regional bodies that have called for enhanced support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Such support could serve as a basis for implementing a set of programme activities to comprehensively transform the administration of justice and the promotion of socioeconomic development in Africa. The report contains proposals on refocusing the nature of interventions, in particular by concentrating on regional and subregional networks of technical support to fulfil regional commitments towards the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

3. The proliferation of new crime trends can be attributed largely to constantly evolving technology. That evolution has led to an increased need for capacity in Africa to protect the population, especially women and children. Emerging crimes occurring within the changing political and socioeconomic contexts of States in Africa and around the world have resulted in the urgent need to step up States' capacities to fight crime and foster justice. There is an increasing level of concern in the region regarding the need for capacity development in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; prompt reforms are needed to address emerging challenges. Capacity in criminal justice administration in countries in Africa is facing difficulties because of the changing nature of crime in the face of new technologies and the digital age. In view of those changes, crime prevention and criminal justice systems should be reviewed, undergo comprehensive restructuring processes and have their operations aligned to counter new crime trends in order to ensure sufficient capacity and improve competencies in the administration of justice.

4. The effective pursuit of crime prevention policy in Africa hinges on Governments' involvement with global and multilateral institutions, in particular the adoption of their strengths in capacity development, to achieve improvements in criminal justice administration. New networks with relevant strategies must be established. The strong impact and compromising effect of emerging crimes on criminal justice frameworks in Africa is the subject of wide public concern. The Institute is seeking to support Governments in enhancing their criminal justice systems, in order to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. A specific focus should be placed on addressing the vulnerabilities and specific needs of persons in contact with the criminal justice system. A transformation is needed of the strategies applied by law enforcement practitioners to address crime.

5. While in the past the Institute focused on assisting Member States in developing policies, programmes and human resources for crime prevention and criminal justice, the focus of its strategic plan for the period 2017–2021 lies in consolidating previous achievements by strengthening national capacities for crime prevention and criminal justice and enabling States to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Criminal justice actors in Africa appreciate the importance of the rule of law and human rights as critical to the reforms that are necessary to achieve justice for all.

6. In many countries in Africa, poverty, social upheaval and environmental degradation are significant challenges that can cause instability and affect the lives of the people, the majority of whom rely on agriculture. Human rights challenges are aggravated by situations such as mass refugee flows, food insecurity and land deprivation. In addition, there is a need to place activities in Africa in the context of global programmes for human rights-based interventions. That approach will contribute to strengthening criminal justice systems, raising the awareness of the international community about the region and connecting criminal justice entities in Africa to relevant organizations. As the region adapts to new technologies, systems of service delivery will become more streamlined in order to prevent damage attributed to unlawful transactions. The Institute is exploring opportunities with relevant information and communications technology agencies to promote the use of innovative online applications. Such applications could help to rationalize investments in agricultural production and marketing, identify fraud and counterfeiting and add value and efficiency to the delivery of services such as payment systems and management. That will also help to engage young people in viable and economic activities and assist in addressing soaring unemployment levels.

II. Governance and management

7. The Governing Board of the Institute has identified a set of possible activities that could address the rising cost of criminal justice administration attributed to changing crime trends. The Board has also been working to transform the Institute to allow it to effectively address the capacity-building needs of the region.

8. The Governing Board is currently planning a series of visits to member States with a view to obtaining and reaffirming their financial commitment to the Institute. Once these visits have yielded sufficient momentum in respect of resource mobilization and political support, the Board will plan its next meeting. The Board considers that the reaffirmation of member States' commitment and ownership of the Institution is required; without such commitment and ownership, support from other entities would be difficult to secure.

9. Following consultations between the host country of the Institute (Uganda), the Chair of the Governing Board and the Institute's secretariat, the Institute utilized the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa on 1 July 2017 as an opportunity to hold consultations with delegations and to discuss the current status of the Institute.

10. The Governing Board identified a lack of resources and a lack of diversity of funding sources as the biggest challenges to the sustainability of the Institute's operations.

11. A number of stakeholders have expressed their support of the Institute, in the light of the challenges faced by countries in Africa as a result of, inter alia, new trends in transnational organized crime, increasingly sophisticated ways of committing crime, the costs of managing public resources and the difficulties of maintaining peace and security in the face of infiltration of public administration by criminal groups. In order to alleviate those difficulties, they agreed that States in Africa needed a reformed Institute that had a specific action plan tailored to mitigating vulnerabilities.

12. On the basis of its focus on promoting regional cooperation and collaborative action through fostering partnerships with Governments, academic, scientific and

professional institutions, non-governmental organizations and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice, the Institute received assurances of support from the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). According to ECA, the focus should be on strengthening the capacity of the Institute with a view to making it more valuable to its member States. It pledged its support for building capacity, implementing the restructuring programme of the Institute and sharing experiences, building on the model of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, which had been through a similar process. An enhanced work programme of the Institute would be the basis of further efforts to increase the payment of assessed contributions by member States.

13. At the most recent consultative meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the States members of the Institute, held in Addis Ababa on 1 July 2017, resolutions were adopted in which the minsters urged the United Nations to increase financial support to the Institute, urged member States to pay their assessed contributions, including arrears, and expressed appreciation for the commitment of ECA to working with the Institute to build a strategy for staffing and resource mobilization, capacity development, restructuring and sharing of experiences, based on the model of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, with a view to making the Institute more relevant to member States and improving its support to countries in Africa.

III. Substantive programme and activities

A. Overview

14. Since its inception, the Institute has implemented a work programme focused on training, technical assistance, advisory services, research, policy development, information and documentation for the benefit of all countries in Africa. In the past, when budgetary support was stronger, the Institute focused on building a human resources base in all countries in Africa, consisting of medium-level officers in the criminal justice sector who were considered as important in successfully enacting domestic strategies that would lead to the harmonization of crime prevention policies across the continent. That work programme placed the Institute in a key position to spearhead necessary reforms, deepen relations across the existing centres of expertise and urge Governments to adopt globalized good practices and implement them in accordance with national realities.

15. On the basis of its mandate, the Institute's strategic focus has always included the development of close relations with member States and specialized agencies in criminal justice, with a view to mobilizing efforts in a global programme for crime prevention. Following the exponential growth in and use of information technology in virtually all sectors of the management of public affairs, security for the generation, storage, dissemination and use of information has been identified as a core topic of interest by the public and private sectors. Governments, the private sector and individuals increasingly rely on the Internet to conduct sensitive transactions and store important data. Therefore, a significant portion of the Institute's action plan is devoted to the management and ensuring the safety of online resources and the prevention of and criminal justice responses to cybercrime.

B. Activities of the Institute

16. The Institute's medium-term plan of action for the period 2017–2021 is focused on the following: (a) funding opportunities; (b) increasing collaboration with partner agencies, with a view to making criminal justice a development issue; (c) promoting good governance and the rule of law; and (d) increasing public participation.

17. The Institute implemented a number of thematic activities, as set out below.

1. Strengthening collaboration with experts for the sustained provision of technical support

18. A coordination meeting of institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network was held in Bangkok on 8 November 2016. At that meeting, several thematic areas were proposed in which the African Institute could develop projects to promote the rule of law.

19. The 6th Kigali International Conference Declaration Annual General Meeting was held in Kampala in March 2017, on the theme "Combating violence against women and girls: the role of security organs and the community". The Meeting allowed experts to share expertise and also allowed the Institute to strengthen its collaboration with relevant stakeholders. A number of countries have since created national task forces using a multi-sectoral approach to strengthen their capacities in fighting trafficking in persons, including through initiatives for the rehabilitation of victims, increasing efforts to investigate and prosecute cases and achieve convictions in more cases than in previous years, identifying and repatriating victims of trafficking and increasing law enforcement training. Some Governments have streamlined travel arrangements for domestic workers seeking employment abroad through vetted licensed companies. Efforts have also been made to strengthen the protection of migrant workers abroad by negotiating with foreign Governments to provide initiatives that include the tracking and monitoring of workers. Governments are working to expand networks to help meet minimum standards in several key areas of worker protection, victim assistance, human rights observance and repatriation of earnings by workers abroad. Insufficient funding for victim protection has hindered government efforts to sustain momentum in that respect. However, together with civil society organizations, Governments are developing strategies aimed at institutionalizing training among law enforcement agencies and front-line officials on combating trafficking and increasing the awareness of communities about trafficking. While there are still reports of misclassification of cases and inadequate investigations, efforts are increasingly being made to develop whistle-blowing initiatives through special communication lines and strategic engagement between communities and law enforcement authorities, through focal persons and focal points. Lastly, the Conference provided an opportunity to assess the level of compliance of States in Africa with international and regional conventions or other standards.

20. In July 2016, the Institute provided technical assistance to the civil service of Uganda for an evaluation of strategies for managing government projects using information technology resources.

2. Virtual currency regulation

21. In July 2016, the Institute, in partnership with the University of Birmingham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) held a round-table discussion on policy, legal, ethical and sociocultural questions surrounding the regulation of virtual currencies in Uganda. The discussions were aimed at: (a) creating awareness of the use of virtual currencies and unlocking innovative potential in the use of blockchain technologies; (b) creating an African think tank on technological, policy and legal issues to inform and support the regulation of virtual currencies; (c) disseminating the findings relating to Uganda of the 2015 Commonwealth survey on virtual currencies; (d) sharing individual and institutional experiences; and (e) developing instructive guidance on effective ways to regulate new forms of virtual currencies. The event was attended by participants from the parliamentary service, academia and financial investigation and regulatory bodies. Participants underscored the need for comprehensive policies and strategies and awareness-raising in the private sector and among the public, in particular in rural communities. The second round-table discussion was held in July 2017.

22. Participants highlighted that virtual currencies had potential as an investment vehicle but also came with the risk of increasing the growth of underground, violent and harmful businesses. Some participants expressed concern that virtual currencies

could pose a threat to the security of nations and the stability of national economies in Africa. Developing a risk assessment was seen as a crucial starting point, as policymakers struggled to catch up and develop appropriate regulatory regimes for virtual currencies. Participants encouraged authorities in Africa to study the experiences of countries with operational regulatory measures on virtual currencies.

23. The African Institute stands ready to provide support to all countries in Africa with regard to virtual currencies, at their request. Such support could entail the organization of similar round tables, with a view to ensuring the sharing of expert knowledge and good practices and informing the development of policies, legislation and regulations. It could also take the form of international collaborative initiatives, research conducted on thematic topics and support for the development of safe and user-friendly digital resources.

3. Coordinating regional initiatives against environmental crime

24. Several countries in Africa have been actively engaged in programmes to improve the enforcement of environmental laws and treaties, with a view to combating environmental crime. They have partnered with, inter alia, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

25. The Institute collaborated with the regional office of INTERPOL in Kampala to organize a national environmental security seminar, held in Kampala in April 2017. The objective of the seminar was to identify priorities and develop strategies for combating environmental crimes at the national level, consistent with regional and international resolutions and initiatives. During the seminar, participants analysed proposals on engaging relevant institutions, in line with regional and international conventions, for their implementation into the local legal system.

4. Promoting regional cooperation and collaboration in the fight against cybercrime and electronic evidence in criminal justice administration

26. At the Octopus 2016 conference, on cooperation against cybercrime, organized by the Council of Europe and held in Strasbourg, France, in November 2016, the Institute discussed, with selected counterparts, how to promote the workplan for Africa of the Global Action on Cybercrime Extended (GLACY+), a joint project of the European Union (Instrument Contributing to Peace and Stability) and the Council of Europe.

27. In July 2017, the Institute organized a regional conference on cybercrime and electronic evidence for East Africa, in partnership with the Government of Mauritius, the Council of Europe, the International Association of Prosecutors and the Global Prosecutors E-Crime Network. The conference was aimed at improving international cooperation against cybercrime through capacity development, the sharing of good practices, awareness-raising, the development of effective legislative frameworks and the exchange of useful experiences for judges, prosecutors and investigators. Participants came from Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Building on existing initiatives in the region, the Institute is working to develop closer cooperation and encourage harmonized policy development to facilitate mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

C. Dissemination of information and collaboration

28. The Institute has made efforts to maintain a dossier of relevant empirical information for the use of academia and crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners. While a lack of resources has prevented the Institute from utilizing modern, online platforms for effective discourse, the production of hard copy reports and newsletters has been sustained.

IV. International cooperation and partnerships

29. In line with its mandate and its status as a pan-African regional institution, the Institute benefits from its connections with other criminal justice institutions at the national, subregional and regional levels, including the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The Institute has placed its activities in the context of a global programme for human rights-based interventions. It seeks to contribute to the development of policies for the management of investigations, prosecutions and corrections and also for the increasing use of information and communications technologies in routine criminal justice operations.

30. The continuing effects of crime on the population of countries in Africa, especially women and children, have brought about a need for diversification of interventions. New strategies are required, with a focus on collaboration and the harmonization of national policies across the continent. The Institute has intensified contact with regional and international networks that work on reformed enforcement mechanisms, especially those that are proactive and use international cooperation mechanisms as a source of technical support and a tool for sharing best practices.

V. Funding and support

31. The total income of the Institute for the biennium 2016–2017 was $930,800. That amount comprises three funding sources: member States' assessed financial contributions ($479,100); a United Nations grant to the Institute ($358,800); and other income (interest, premium and rent) ($92,900).

32. Table 1 shows a total income of $930,800 received in the biennium 2016–2017, compared with an income of $821,000 in the biennium 2014–2015.

Table 1
Summary of income received in the biennium 2016–2017, compared with the biennium 2014–2015

(United States dollars)

	2016–2017		*2014–2015*	
Source	*Amount*	*Percentage of total income*	*Amount*	*Percentage of total income*
Member States' assessed contributions	479 100	51	301 400	37
Grant from the United Nations	358 800	39	365 300	44
Other income (interest, premium and rent)	92 900	10	154 300	19
Total income	**930 800**		**821 000**	

33. Table 2 shows the total income of the Institute for the period January–May 2018, compared with the same period in 2017.

Table 2
Summary of income received, January–May 2018
(United States dollars)

	January–May 2018		*January–May 2017*	
Source	*Amount*	*Percentage of total income*	*Amount*	*Percentage of total income*
Member States' assessed contributions	216 400	64	47 000	31
Grant from the United Nations	98 000	29	74 800	49
Other income (interest, premium and rent)	21 500	7	30 300	20
Total income	**335 900**		**152 100**	

34. Uganda and Seychelles have paid their assessed financial contributions for 2018, while Malawi and Mozambique paid their arrears up to 2017.

A. Annual assessed financial contributions from Member States

35. Efforts were made throughout the biennium 2016–2017 to collect annual assessed financial contributions from member States. Of the 29 States members of the Institute, 6 made payments. Two Member States paid their assessed contributions for 2016–2017, while four countries made partial payments on their arrears. As in the previous biennium, Seychelles and Uganda were the only member States that paid their assessed contributions for the biennium 2016–2017, as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3
Breakdown of contributions received in the biennium 2016–2017
(United States dollars)

Country	*Annual assessed contribution for 2016–2017*	*Arrears paid in 2016–2017*	*Prepayments*	*Total amount paid in 2016–2017*
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	100 100	–	100 100
Uganda	60 000	–	32 900	92 900
Seychelles	50 100	–	–	50 100
Cameroon	–	158 600	–	158 600
Kenya	–	22 200	–	22 200
Malawi	–	55 200	–	55 200
Total	**110 100**	**336 100**	**32 900**	**479 100**

36. As at 31 May 2018, the outstanding arrears of assessed member States' contributions stood at $17.5 million for the whole period since 1989; $3.9 million has been received, leaving an outstanding balance of $13.6 million.

37. During the period 2011–2017, the average annual collection of assessed contributions from member States was $200,000 per annum, of an expected $1.5 million. This resulted in a deficit in expected revenue that has had an impact on the effectiveness of the Institute's performance.

38. As mentioned in paragraph 12 above, at their most recent consultative meeting, the ministers of foreign affairs of the States members of the Institute urged member States to pay their assessed contributions, including outstanding arrears, and ECA committed itself to assisting the Institute in building a strategy for staffing and resource mobilization to make it more relevant to member States.

B. United Nations grant

39. In the spirit of the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolution, the Secretary-General's efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute will continue in order to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations.

40. As in previous reports, the Institute requests that the General Assembly consider increasing the grant from the United Nations to a level necessary to maintain the Institute with the core Professional-level staff required to enable it to fulfil its mandate. When operating at full capacity, the Institute would require six staff at the Professional level, as shown in table 5 below.

41. Tables 4 and 5 set out the expenditure on staff costs of the Institute paid for from the United Nations grant during the biennium 2016–2017 and the proposed expenditure for the biennium 2018–2019.

Table 4
Actual staff costs paid during the biennium 2016–2017
(United States dollars)

Established post	*Salary level*	*Paid in 2016*	*Paid in 2017*	*Total paid during the biennium 2016–2017*
Deputy Director	P-5	80 700	78 100	158 800
Administrative/Finance Officer	P-3	57 400	56 800	114 200
Information and Documentation Consultant	Fees	7 400	2 000	9 400
Programme Officer	General Service	44 200	33 200	77 400
General administrative expenses		54 400	4 200	58 600
Total		**244 100**	**174 300**	**418 400**

Table 5
Proposed Professional-level staff costs for the biennium 2018–2019
(United States dollars)

Established post	*Salary level*	*Proposed salary for the 2018–2019 biennium*
Director	D-1	176 800
Deputy Director	P-5	158 600
Training Adviser	P-4	124 300
Research Adviser	P-4	124 300
Information/Documentation Adviser	P-3	104 200
Administrative/Financial Officer	P-3	113 600
Non-salary costs		200 400
Total		**1 002 200**

C. Other income

42. As in previous years, the Institute continued to receive additional income from interest, premium and rentals, although the amount was significantly reduced as the Institute had neither fixed deposits from which it could earn interest nor additional land to lease and earn premium. Other income during the biennium 2016–2017 came from rentals of both leased land and rented premises. This amounted to $92,900, compared with $238,600 during the biennium 2014–2015.

VI. Future of the Institute

43. The Institute has developed a comprehensive strategy for the period 2017–2021 to enhance the implementation of its mission to strengthen the capacities of criminal justice systems, with a view to supporting sustainable development in Africa. This mission is derived from the Institute's mandate to promote regional cooperation and collaborative action across Africa through fostering partnerships among Governments, academic, scientific and professional institutions, non-governmental organizations and experts in crime prevention and criminal justice.

44. In its resolution 71/207, the General Assembly reiterated the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in countries in Africa and requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone.

45. The Institute would need support to raise the necessary funding in order to fully implement its strategy and meet its objectives over the duration of the strategy (2017–2021). The sophisticated trends in the crimes that afflict countries in Africa make investment in crime prevention a critical aspect of the management of public institutions and call for special planning and integration into national and regional security and development strategies.

46. The Institute should have sufficient capacity to address the needs of countries in Africa through specific programmes tailored to suit the realities of each country and to provide them with relevant technical support. The spirit of pan-Africanism should be demonstrated in unique African institutions that would be best suited to address the challenges faced by countries on the continent with home-grown, research-based solutions. The Institute was established with that intention.

VII. Conclusions and recommendations

47. For the Institute to develop the required capacity to implement its comprehensive strategy and empower States to dispense justice, I urge States members of the Institute to pay their assessed contributions, including their arrears.

48. States members of the African Union are encouraged to join the Institute to enhance its collaborative efforts and enlarge its support base.

49. Crime prevention and criminal justice efforts need a high level of partnership. The Institute, despite the challenges regarding its funding situation, is working towards greater regional cooperation and related initiatives to address emerging difficulties in criminal justice developments in the region.

50. Africa requires its own centre of expertise to address the region's unique weaknesses in terms of crime prevention, as confirmed in the resolutions of the General Assembly, the directives of the Governing Board and the support of member States. The anticipated improvement in funding support will improve the capacities of the Institute to transform it into an effective entity with an ambitious agenda of criminal justice reform for Africa, in alignment with global crime prevention goals. The result will be a particular focus on prosecution, investigations, sentencing and corrections, where perceived weaknesses have caused endemic vulnerabilities in the face of emerging crime trends.

51. All development issues, particularly with regard to the emerging geopolitical integration needs of countries in Africa, require professional guidance, as they are vulnerable to criminal acts. Continuous safeguards through the activities of the Institute are of key importance in that context. The Institute is destined to remain a focal point for all expert interventions in crime prevention and criminal justice in Africa.